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President Leaves A Skeptical L.A.

Residents in Hard-Hit Area Don't Expect Much Change

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — To the residents of south-central Los Angeles, the visit of the president of the United States to the devastated neighborhood was not welcomed as a need for show of attention, at worst regarded as irrelevant.

Mr. Bush came with the quiet of dawn and left the neighborhood with a whoosh of his motorcade, almost before anybody knew he was there.

"We appreciate he's here to help," said Coral Turner, an aircraft factory worker who has lived on East 50th Street for 46 years. "But you cannot drive in here in Mercedes-Benzes and feel how we live, how we feel."

To the Reverend Edward V. Hill, the pastor of the church, the event was historic, a good omen. "We've never had a president come to the heart of the ghetto," he said.

He added that he thought the visit would lead both to federal indictments of four white police officers, whose acquittal on charges connected to the beating of a black motorist touched off the disorders, and to a cooperative effort to rebuild.

The residents of the south-central area, however, were mostly more cynical, more resigned, less hopeful.

Edward Criswell, 40, a black tow-truck operator, barely took notice of the president's motorcade as it passed him on Crenshaw Boulevard.

"I don't get the feeling like he wanted to see anybody here," he said. "He just wanted to see the damage and get out."

James Jones, who is 18 and unemployed, stared at the dirt in front of his graffiti-scarred apartment around the corner from the Mount Zion Church and said of Mr. Bush: "I've got nothing to say to him. Ain't nothing going to happen."

If the president could see much at the high speed his motorcade moved, he witnessed terrible destruction: the burned Cashland Check Cashing store, boarded-up gas stations, the burned corner at Vernon and Central Avenue that resembled a scene from Beirut.

The neighborhood around the church is emblematic of the rapidly changing demographics of the south-central area. Black families live alongside newcomers from Mexico and Latin America in small bungalow-style houses, some of them immaculately kept behind gardens of oleander and hibiscus, others in disrepair. Gang graffiti are everywhere, the alleys are littered with rotting old furniture, tires and trash.

Yolanda Limon, a clothing store clerk born in Mexico, stood before her green suvaco bonnet on 50th Street and watched the crowd of reporters and organizers at the church. "We think it's good because it makes a difference for him to see this area," she said.

See L.A., Page 2

Bush Promises to Seek 'Common-Sense Agenda'

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service

President George Bush said Friday that his administration would be looking for common-sense programs he already has before Congress as a first order of business.

Mr. Bush ended his two-day visit to Los Angeles by calling those proposals "fresh new ideas." But he acknowledged that most have been on the table for much of this term.

"I know some will say you've proposed all this before," Mr. Bush told an inner-city audience of young people on Friday. "And I am proposing them again because really, we must try something new."

Mr. Bush said he would return to Washington with a "first order of business" to build bipartisan support for an "action agenda" which he said included urban enterprise zones, the "weed-and-seed" program that coordinates government efforts to combat crime and rejuvenate social programs in the cities, and HOPE, the program to allow public housing tenants to buy their own homes.

The president announced a \$19 million weed-and-seed grant to Los Angeles that will include funds for prosecution of looters and for additional social services and health assistance. He had announced

See BUSH, Page 2



A worker sorting some of the huge backlog of mail in Frankfurt on Friday. It may take weeks for mail service and garbage collection to catch up.

Aides See Disaster in Kohl's Retreat on Pact

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Friday morning, after the end of the 11-day strike by German public service workers, the streets still reeked of garbage and no one but the union leadership seemed satisfied with the hard-fought settlement.

Workers grumbled that they had won little, getting a 5.4 percent pay raise instead of the 4.8 percent the government had offered two weeks ago.

Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters, who represented Chancellor Helmut Kohl in contract talks, conceded that the deal "carries considerable risks for economic development."

Others were more blunt. Mr. Kohl's finance minister, Theo Waigel, called the settlement a "disastrous development" that will ultimately endanger jobs. And the opposition Social Democrats ridiculed Mr. Kohl's con-

tinuing insistence that he can pull Germany out of its economic morass without raising taxes.

Economists said Mr. Kohl's failure to hold the line against union demands — especially after he pledged to do exactly that — had sentenced Germany's major private employers to expensive wage pacts, in turn threatening to boost inflation above its present level of 4.8 percent, the highest in a decade.

Planes, trains and mail started moving again Friday, although it will take weeks for workers to clean up mountains of garbage and sort 75 million letters.

In all, the strike cost Germany upward of \$600 million, according to an estimate by the Institute for Economic Research in Munich. While the postal service worries that it has lost much of its package business to private carriers, Lufthansa, the government-backed carrier, said it planned to sue local governments for shutting down airports during the strike.

Minister Friedrich Bohl, speaking for Mr. Kohl, said

the government had to give in to union pressure "finally to end this unnecessary strike, which was increasingly burdening all citizens."

Mr. Bohl acknowledged that the wage pact would force the government to cut jobs and public investment in Eastern Germany.

The decision to give raises outstripping the inflation rate despite Germany's bulging deficit and the continuing need to pump capital into the formerly Communist East drew fire from economists and the political opposition.

The Federation of German Industry said the settlement flew in the face of the harsh economic reality facing the country. The deal means Bonn must find ways to cut an additional \$10 billion from this year's budget or to raise taxes and fees to cover the gap.

Amid the wrangling over the economy, Mr. Kohl's

See REEK, Page 4

Strikes May Not Be Over, Major Union Warns

By Richard E. Smith

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — IG Metall, Germany's largest union, amplified on Friday its threats to strike later this month just as the dust from the 11-day public workers' strike was beginning to clear.

"If employers want a settlement lower than what the public workers got, then they are asking for a fight," said Klaus Zwickel, deputy chairman of IG Metall, as 120,000 union members staged warning strikes Friday.

Employers have so far offered the 4 million members of IG Metall a package with raises totaling 3.3 percent, far below the average gains of 5.4 percent won Thursday by the public workers. IG Metall currently is asking for 9.5 percent.

Economists and analysts fear that a strike by the

metal workers could bruise an already weak economy and possibly be a factor in undermining the Deutsche mark.

"The mark could come under some pressure if a weakening economy coincides with serious strains on the budget in coming weeks," said Brendan Brown, an economist with Mitsubishi International.

A strike by IG Metall would rapidly chip away at economic growth as its union members man the factories and offices of the engineering, electronics and auto companies which are the heart of Germany's technology-oriented economy. A six-week strike by labor in 1984 was the last major show of force by labor in Western Germany.

By contrast, the public workers' strike that ended

Thursday may have had a more symbolic than economic effect.

Despite the considerable inconvenience due to the lack of reliable public communications and transport, analysts said that the damage on a purely economic basis may have been limited because much business was rerouted or simply postponed.

Markets were not notably boosted on Friday after the conclusion of the strikes and are certain to be jostled much more by any IG Metall strike.

Symbolically, however, the public workers' strike may have left a deep imprint.

As the first major strike after reunification, its images of piling garbage have graphically signaled to the

See STRIKE, Page 4

Frustrated, Walesa Insists On Expansion of Powers

By Mary Batiata

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — A subdued and visibly frustrated President Lech Walesa requested expanded presidential powers on Friday, and said he might form his own party in order to revive Poland's stalled economic changes and resolve an escalating political crisis.

"I cannot go on like this. We cannot look on indifferently as our country sinks into stagnation and disorder," he told the parliament. "It is our duty to give people hope. We need solutions today. Shouldn't we call for a strong presidency that could guarantee pushing our reforms through?"

Mr. Walesa dismissed speculation that he would try to dissolve parliament and hold early elections.

Instead, he repeated his proposal for a presidency modeled on the French system, where he would have the power to appoint the prime minister and cabinet and wield direct influence over the government's program. He said the president and the government would remain accountable to parliament under the new system.

"I still believe in democracy," he asserted. But "it is clear, after the latest political experi-

ence, that our country needs a master of the house. It needs effective executive power, and this must be carried out promptly and swiftly. It is not possible to reform the country by means of long-winded and never-ending debates. We need decisions today."

Mr. Walesa wants expanded powers because he believes Poland cannot function led by the deeply fragmented parliament that was elected last fall.

That parliament, made up of 29 political parties, has been deadlocked for months over several key bills and has given only flimsy support to the weak prime minister and shaky minority government that it endorsed.

But the parliament and Prime Minister Jan Olszewski, reluctant to cede power and wary of what he regarded as Mr. Walesa's autocratic style, have so far refused to grant him the expanded powers he seeks.

The long-simmering political crisis came to a head earlier this week when the parliament ignored government pleas for prudence and approved a \$2.2 billion increase in government spending, pushing the deficit far above the target set by the International Monetary Fund. The vote prompted the resignation of Finance

See POLAND, Page 4



EXECUTION IN BOSNIA — A Minish sniper accused of firing on a Serbian refugee convoy in Brcko, Bosnia, being executed Friday by a village policeman. Also Friday, the Yugoslav Army purged 40 top officers, including the acting defense minister. Page 5.

Kiosk 6 Wounded in Algiers Shooting

By Jane E. Brody

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A large new study has suggested that eating more vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables may help prevent premature death from heart disease and other ailments.

The study, conducted among more than 11,000 Americans, indicated that consuming ample amounts of vitamin C in foods and supplements may lower death rates, especially the coronary death rate among men.

Although the study does not demonstrate a cause-and-effect relationship between vitamin C intake and lower rates of disease and death, its findings add to evidence that this and other nutrients can protect against heart disease and cancer. The benefits are most pronounced when the nutrients are consumed in

amounts above those needed to prevent nutritional deficiencies.

The nutrients act as antioxidants, which block damaging effects of highly reactive forms of oxygen on compounds in the body.

Other commonly consumed antioxidants include beta-carotene (the parent molecule for vitamin A) and vitamin E, both of which have been linked to disease-preventing benefits.

For example, a recent study indicated that antioxidants may help prevent cholesterol that circulates in the blood from changing to a form that can stick to artery walls. And a study, still under way, of 22,000 men doctors recently revealed that beta-carotene supplements have a surprising protective effect against heart attacks.

Beta-carotene and other relatives of vitamin A are already under study as a possible cancer preventive.

Vitamin Study Confirms It: Eat Your Veggies

Some studies suggest they may reduce the risk of cancers of the skin, lung, stomach and colon.

The study, published Friday in the journal Epidemiology, examined dietary and supplement sources of vitamin C regularly consumed by 11,348 men and women around the country. These individuals were original participants in a government study of diet and health, the First National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

The participants' diets were first examined in the early 1970s through personal interviews. They were asked to recall what they had eaten over the last 24 hours. They were then followed for an average of 10 years to see if any relationships existed between dietary intake and causes of death.

The research team, headed by James E. Enstrom,

See VITAMIN, Page 2

Employment Rises in U.S., But Growth Is Uneven

New Jobs Are Lacking In Key Areas Needed To Fuel Strong Recovery

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The Labor Department reported Friday that the U.S. economy added a surprisingly large number of jobs last month, but few were prime manufacturing positions that might add more strength to the slow-growth recovery.

Nonetheless, the addition of 126,000 new non-farm and primarily service jobs — the most since last May, when the economy was growing in what turned out to be a false recovery — helped shave the politically sensitive unemployment rate by one-tenth of a point, to 7.2 percent.

More detailed indicators showed sluggish growth overall: Average weekly hours worked declined slightly, to 34.4 from 34.5, and hourly earnings slipped 1 cent, to \$10.54.

"Adequate but uninspiring," said Robert Dederick of Northern Trust Co. in Chicago, a former Reagan administration economist. "This will probably stay the hand of the Federal Reserve until they see whether anything else will speed up this creepy-crawly recovery beyond the rate of 2 percent."

Financial markets took a while to adjust to the big jump in new jobs but finally settled into a skeptical mode about Fed policy. A decision to ease credit again had been eagerly awaited on Wall Street after Thursday's weekly figures showed another decline in M-2 money supply, bringing it below the low end of the central bank's target for growth during the quarter. That pointed to low bank lending despite the cheap money already provided by the Fed.

"Never bet on the Fed," warned Gene Jay Seagle of Gruntal & Co. "One of its principal objectives in life is in fool Wall Street."

On the theory that Friday's strong employment number would mean tighter Fed policy, the Treasury bond market quickly led the way by yielding higher interest rates. That would make stocks less attractive, so the stock market followed, with the Dow Jones industrial average falling about 10 points. The dollar gained more than 1 penny as dealers who had expected a weak employment number found themselves short of dollars and had to hustle to cover their positions.

As the smoke cleared and a sluggish economy remained in full view, bond rates softened and stocks erased their losses. Most market watchers concluded that the Fed would not move at least until after the next Federal Open Market Committee meeting on May 19.

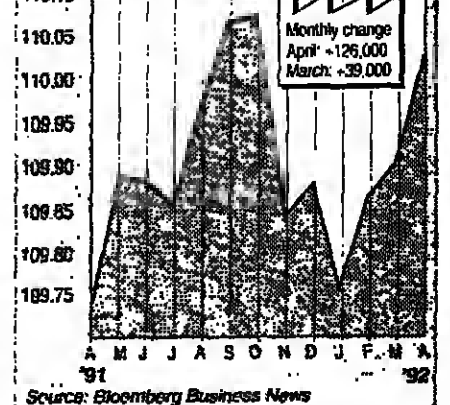
As long as the economy continues sluggish, said Neal Soss, chief economist at First Boston Co. and a former Fed official, "they have to have a bias toward ease, simply as insurance. Once was an accident, twice would be a disaster."

What every economist fears is a stall in the recovery for the second year in a row. What the

See JOBS, Page 11

A Surge in Jobs

Total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, in millions



Source: Bloomberg Business News

Coming Soon To Toy Stores: Green Barbie

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Add another name to the list of environmental villains: Barbie.

The button-nosed, 11½-inch (30-centimeter) doll has come under scrutiny by a class of sixth-graders at the Holy Name School in San Antonio, Texas. And Barbie's corporate parent, Mattel, is listening.

An eight-member task force was set up this past week at Mattel's headquarters in El Segundo, California, to address the concerns of activist 12-year-olds, like Erika Gross, who are urging the company to make Barbie recyclable.

"If we just keep buying Barbies and burying them into the earth, it will contaminate the world," Erika said.

The San Antonio class buried three Barbie dolls in protest on Earth Day, April 22, and sent a poster-like petition to Mattel that arrived Monday.

Transforming a card-carrying clothes horse into an environmentalist's sister will be an easy task. More than 600 million Barbie dolls have been sold worldwide since 1959. And she is a poupon of plastic. Five kinds to be exact, from acrylic hair to polyethylene arms. Mattel's office of environmental affairs, says it is studying the use of other materials and various recycling methods.

Kiosk

6 Wounded in Algiers Shooting

ALGERS (Reuters) — Six people were wounded when shooting broke out outside a mosque here on Friday after the first mass prayers since 16 Muslim fundamentalists were sentenced to death this week, Algerians radio reported.

Security forces moved in to stop worshippers praying outside the mosque, the report said. It gave no additional details. Earlier, the official news agency APS said one person was wounded by gunfire and others treated in a hospital for tear gas inhalation after clashes in the western Algerian town of Temoun.

Money Report

Swiss: A perfect economic model: Capital gains, wrap accounts. Pages 13-15.

Dow Close

The Dollar in New York

Doll	1.844
Pound	1.7906
Yen	135.57
FF	5.5283

Up 6.04
3,363.41

Page 4

TRAVEL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS LEGAL SERVICES OFFICES

FLIGHTS HOTELS SIGHTSEEING

CHRISTMAS

Libya Won't Bend Without Further Sanctions, Diplomats Say

WORLD BRIEFS

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The Libyan government will only abide by United Nations demands to hand over two suspects in the bombing of a Pan Am airliner if further sanctions are imposed by the Security Council, according to Western diplomats and many Arab officials.

"We need a new kind of initiative, or initiatives, that will help move the situation," said Amr Moussa, the Egyptian foreign minister. Mr. Moussa wants to give the Libyans more time, but said Tripoli has spurned suggestions by his government on ways to end the conflict.

Western diplomats, citing numerous visits by UN and Arab League officials to Tripoli and three Arab League meetings to discuss a solution to the impasse, now talk of increasing the sanctions to include a ban on the country's oil exports.

"The Libyans do not yet realize the full seriousness of their situation," said one high-ranking Western diplomat. "They are not responding to it in a cohesive or coherent manner."

"The very least you can say is that a solution is still some way off," the diplomat said. "There may have to be consultations regarding the possibility of additional sanctions or additional action."

The sanctions, put in place on April 15, have severed air traffic in and out of Libya, seen a reduction in Libya's diplomatic staff abroad and banned the sale of military equipment to Libya.

The measures were imposed after Libya refused to turn over two men indicted in the United States and Britain for the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, that killed 270 people.

The Libyans also have been asked to assist in the investigation of the bombing of a French UTA jetliner over Niger in 1989 that killed 171 people, and have been told to end support for terrorist organizations.

The decision by Arab states to honor the sanctions has been accompanied by a frenzy of visits and appeals to the Libyans by Arab officials to turn the two men over to Britain or the United States.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, whose govern-

ment has close ties to the United States, has worked hard in the past two years to establish a relationship with the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi. The two countries clashed briefly in a border dispute in 1977 and did not resume normal diplomatic relations until 1989.

Mr. Mubarak, who tried to slow the process towards sanctions and opposes military strikes against Libya, is widely considered to be the Arab leader with the most leverage to solve the impasse.

But despite rounds of meetings, including one between Mr. Mubarak and Colonel Gadhafi on April 21, and frequent conversations between the two governments, Egyptian officials concede they have made little headway.

"There is a certain feeling that we might have reached a deadlock," said Mr. Moussa, "but this feeling is not definitive."

The Egyptian president, who has refrained from criticizing Colonel Gadhafi, said recently that the Libyan leader has "some problems with the people around him."

Egyptian officials describe the president as frustrated with the Libyan leader's intransigence.

But most Arab officials, including the Egyptians, say they are reluctant to see tougher sanctions, including a ban on oil exports, imposed on their neighbor, although they say they would abide by any new resolutions.

The Libyans have issued veiled threats to back fundamentalist groups in the region, despite the repression of its own fundamentalist movement, if neighboring states support the sanctions. Several Arab states, including Egypt and Tunisia, which share borders with Libya, have serious security problems from militant Muslim groups.

Mr. Moussa said the Libyans would be "mistaken" if they increased support for militant or terrorist movements in the region.

"The Arab world is moving toward an attitude that despises acts of terrorism," said Mr. Moussa. "We cannot agree with anything of the sort that might have been accepted 10 or seven years ago."

Tribunal Decides U.S. Must Pay Iran

THE HAGUE (AP) — The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal has decided that the United States must compensate Iran for failing to return assets seized following the hostage-taking at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979, sources close to the panel said Friday.

The panel, composed of three Iranian, three American and three independent representatives, made its decision Wednesday, the sources said.

In their "declaratory judgment," the arbitrators said that Washington had not fulfilled all of its commitments made to Tehran under the 1981 Algiers accord that led to the release of the American hostages. The tribunal was set up under the same accord to resolve the issue of financial claims between the two countries.

Fertility Doctor Gets 5 Years in Jail

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia (AP) — An infertility specialist, Dr. Cecil B. Jacobson, was sentenced Thursday in federal court to five years in prison for lying to patients while using his own sperm to impregnate them and tricking others into believing they were pregnant when they were not.

Dr. Jacobson, 55, also was ordered to pay \$116,805 in fines and restitution to some patients by Judge James C. Cacheris. The judge allowed Dr. Jacobson, who prosecutors say fathered as many as 75 children as part of his anonymous sperm donor program, to remain free on bond pending his appeal.

Dr. Jacobson was convicted March 4 of 52 counts of fraud and perjury. The judge said some victims had written to him that they felt they had "been used as human guinea pigs." Dr. Jacobson, who is credited with introducing to the United States the technique of amniocentesis to identify birth defects in utero, was described by his attorney as a brilliant researcher who helped hundreds of patients.

NATO Weighs Peacekeeping Role

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — NATO could decide within the next few weeks to take on a new peacekeeping role in Europe, offering its military expertise and perhaps even troops for operations beyond its borders, an alliance official said Friday.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said a decision might be made at a meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers in Oslo on June 4. The fighting in Yugoslavia and Nagorno-Karabakh and the threat of new conflicts breaking out in post-Cold War Europe have given impetus to the idea, which would mark a major change in policy.

"It is my understanding that will be discussed in Oslo, perhaps with some decision there," the official said. He made it clear that NATO could get involved with supplies, transportation and troops only for peacekeeping operations. No nation has suggested the alliance should become involved in fighting outside the NATO treaty area. "There is no intention of the alliance serving as Europe's policeman," the official said.

Tainted Liquor in India Kills 113

NEW DELHI (Combined Dispatches) — At least 113 persons have died and scores are critically injured after drinking cheap poisonous liquor in India's eastern state of Orissa, domestic news agencies said Friday.

They said at least 11 people suspected of being involved in the sale of the liquor had been arrested in the city of Cuttack. Hundreds of people had been admitted to hospital since Wednesday night, many in critical condition, and more victims were arriving, the United News of India said. Many risk blindness. (AP, Reuters)

For the Record

The White House has announced the impending appointments of five ambassadors: William H.G. Fitzgerald, a businessman, to Ireland; William Pryce, a National Security Council aide, to Honduras; Teresa Currie Schaffer, a State Department Asian specialist, to Sri Lanka and Maldives; Princeton Nathan Lyman, State Department director of refugee programs, to South Africa; and David C. Fields, State Department director of the Office of Foreign Missions, to the Marshall Islands. (AP)

The former police chief of Detroit, William Hart, was found guilty Thursday of embezzlement and tax fraud. Mr. Hart, 68, was charged with stealing \$1.3 million from the police department and conspiring to divert another \$1.3 million to a company owned by a former aide. (Reuters)

A Riot Victim, Scarred Before Birth



Elvira Evers with her daughter, Jessica, who was born with a bullet lodged in her elbow.

A Riot Victim, Scarred Before Birth

LYNWOOD, California — A woman nine months pregnant was shot in the belly during last week's riots in Los Angeles and gave birth to a healthy baby with a bullet wound.

Amid last week's wreckage and violence that left more than 2,300 people wounded, the baby was the youngest victim.

Her mother, Elvira Evers, 39, of Compton, was carrying groceries from her car into her apartment as rioting flared on April 30. A stray bullet from a handgun hit her in the abdomen and lodged in the fetus, who was due to be born in about two weeks.

Doctors at a hospital in nearby Lynwood said the infant, Jessica Glennis Evers-Jones, was delivered by Caesarean section, healthy and normal except for a flesh wound to the elbow, now marked by two black stitches.

After the shooting, a neighbor drove the mother to the hospital, about 15 minutes away. Sonograms and X-rays were taken, showing the bullet was lodged in the baby, but "we weren't sure exactly where," said an obstetrician, Dr. Silas Thomas. It soon became clear that the fetus was bleeding from the wound into the amniotic fluid, and the delivery was performed.

The bullet, protruding from the right elbow, then was removed. Ms. Evers recovered from a punctured uterus and the Caesarean section. (LAT, AP)

L.A.: Visit Fails to Raise Hopes in Devastated Areas

(Continued from page 1)

see this," she said. "We expect something to come of it." "But while he is in there talking, the drug dealers are out here selling," she said, pointing down the street.

"For most of the young black men in the neighborhood, the president's visit elicited not even a glimmer of hope. In interviews, they expressed anger not so much at the poverty in which they lived as at a justice system that they say offers little justice.

"I'm surprised it took this to get him here," said Sammie Rhodes, a 26-year-old newspaper deliveryman. He said he and most other young black men in the neighborhood had been beaten by police at one time or another, like the motorist, Rodney G. King.

"The system does not work," he said. "They call it justice, but it's just us."

At age 37, Foster Mijares, a black truck driver, was not as angry as the younger men, but he was skeptical about Mr. Bush. "He's sincere, in the sense he is worried about what happened," he said. "It could happen in any other city. It took something like this to bring him out."

The president, he added, was seeing the wrong people, meeting mainly with the established black leadership. "He needs to see regular people, not just the representatives of the community who really don't live here. We need some people who'll tell the truth."

Asked who they looked to for leadership following the riots, if not Mr. Bush, few could think of anyone else. A couple mentioned the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson or Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, without great enthusiasm. No one mentioned Tom Bradley, the black man who has been mayor of Los Angeles since 1974, or Governor Pete Wilson of California.

"It's a nice gesture that he came to see the damage, but it's just the political maneuver that people in his position need to do," said Ed Matthews, an unemployed real estate broker. "I don't think it will make any difference to solving the underlying problems. He's not going to see anything all that different here than he could see in Washington: It's poverty."

BUSH: President to Seek a 'Common-Sense Agenda'

(Continued from page 1)

\$600 million in federal grants and loans to Los Angeles before arriving Wednesday.

Mr. Bush spent an emotional day Thursday in which he met with black, hispanic, Korean and other community activists to hear of their rage and despair over the riots.

On Friday, he visited a hospitalized fire fighter who was shot and seriously wounded in the riots. He also spoke briefly to law enforcement personnel and to military personnel.

Mr. Bush said that the mere presence of National Guard and U.S. troops had "served as an enormously inhibiting factor for those hoodlums who wanted to disrupt the civil tranquility."

He told them that his "first responsibility" is to preserve "the domestic order" because improvements cannot occur "in a climate of fear."

Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl F. Gates, an officer whom Mr. Bush once called "an American hero," was not invited to either law enforcement event. White House officials said his presence would be divisive at a time that the president was trying to emphasize the need to heal.

Mr. Gates was the focus of much criticism over the beating by Los Angeles police officers of the motorist, Rodney G. King.

Mr. Bush ended this visit the way he began, with a trip to a riot-scarred neighborhood where he addressed a youth club.

The president used that visit to describe his idea of the government's role in solving problems of urban poverty and racial divisiveness and to sum up his time in Los Angeles, which he called "packed with emotion, raw and intense."

Mr. Bush called the riots "a terrible tragedy" for the nation and said that he "could hardly imagine" the anger people must feel to "terrorize one another. He said the tragedy was "many years in the making" where "the system perpetuates failure and hatred and poverty and despair."

He also spoke of the "unpleasant reality" facing the nation: "The cities are in serious trouble, and too many of our citizens are in trouble." Government, he said, "has an absolute responsibility to solve this problem."

Mr. Bush said the urban programs would amount to "a radical break from the policies of the past" because their goal would be to "break a cycle of dependency" on government programs. In outlining his agenda, he was essentially embracing the proposals of the housing secretary, Jack F. Kemp, who sat beside the president during the speech.

Mr. Kemp said that the riots had produced the "critical mass" that might break the logjam over Republican solutions.

The White House press secretary, Maria Fitzwater, said the president would meet with congressional leaders next week to assess how to move on his package. Mr. Fitzwater said that Mr. Bush may offer "some new twists" but no large new federal programs.

Shooting and Rumors Spur Violence in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS — A crowd angered by false rumors following a shooting burned a house, threw rocks at officers and beat a television reporter and cameraman. A minister who tried to calm the crowd was shot. Police say more violence was averted with help from leaders of the black community, who helped dispel rumors that the police, or a white neighbor, had shot a 73-year-old black youth.

Witnesses said the boy was shot by a black man after he rode his bicycle across the man's lawn in northern Minneapolis. The boy had multiple gunshot wounds and was hospitalized in serious condition, authorities said.

The crowd of 500 set fire to the man's home, severely damaging it. The man was arrested early Friday, and charges were pending, the police said.

DUTY FREE ADVISORY

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De Klerk Orders Inquiry in Killing

CAPE TOWN — President Frenk W. de Klerk on Friday ordered a Supreme Court judge to reopen inquiries into the 1985 killing of a leading black activist after a newspaper alleged that his murder was ordered by a senior army general.

The newspaper said the assassination was ordered by Brigadier C. P. van der Westhuizen, now a general and chief of staff of military intelligence.

Mr. de Klerk said Judge N. W. Zietsman would immediately reopen the inquiry into Mr. Goniwe's killing, and that the police would separately investigate the case "on the basis of extreme urgency."

He denied that any murder was ever ordered by the cabinet or the State Security Council, an inner cabinet that wielded massive power under President Pieter W. Botha.

Nyameko Goniwe, widow of the activist, said in a telephone interview she doubted that senior officers would be brought to justice.

"We have always known the state had a hand in his killing," Mrs. Goniwe said. But she added, "I am very skeptical about this. It will be police investigating police again."

Nelson Mandela, the president of the African National Congress, told The New Nation, "People who were responsible for ordering the killing of a brilliant leader of the people are still in the army, probably in higher positions today."

VITAMINS: C and A May Help

(Continued from page 1)

epidemiologist at the School of Public Health at the University of California at Los Angeles, found that as vitamin C intakes increased from below to above the recommended daily allowance, there was a steady drop in overall deaths and particularly in deaths from heart disease.

The protective effect of vitamin C was especially apparent among men. Those at the highest level of vitamin C consumption experienced a nearly 50 percent lower rate of death from cardiovascular diseases. For women, there was a 35 percent lower rate associated with high levels of vitamin C intake.

Eat while the data suggested that vitamin C might also protect against cancer, the findings were inconclusive, the researchers reported.

The study also produced no exact information on how much vitamin C may be needed to provide the observed benefits or what amount might be optimal either through diet or supplements. The researchers divided the participants into three levels of daily vitamin C consumption: below the recommended amount of 50 milligrams a day from foods alone,

more than 50 milligrams from foods plus supplements.

The researchers said that most supplement users took a multivitamin tablet, the kind that usually contains 50 to 100 milligrams of vitamin C, which is also known as ascorbic acid.

Data gathered from 8,000 surviving participants in 1982 to 1984 suggested that those who took concentrated supplements of vitamin C took an average of 800 milligrams of vitamin C daily, at least at the time they were questioned. These individuals may also have been more likely to take supplements of other antioxidant nutrients.

Adding to the uncertainty about the benefits of vitamin C supplements was the relatively small number of people in the study who took regular supplements above the recommended daily amount — 1,335 men and women as opposed to 10,013 who did not.

But Mr. Enstrom and his co-authors, Linda E. Kanim, a research associate, and Morton A. Klein, a technical consultant, said the large drop in cardiovascular death rates since the late 1960s added validity to their findings.

TRAVEL UPDATE

German Airports Return to Normal

FRANKFURT (HT) — German officials said the end of the public workers' strike would allow the rapid return to normal at airports. They said that starting this weekend they expected few or no disruptions of air traffic.

Rail traffic was a different matter, however, since train service was expected to suffer disruption and delays for several days while locomotives idled during the strike were brought back to working condition.

Cambodia International Airlines, a joint venture between businessmen in Thailand and the Pinnom Penh government, made its inaugural flight Friday from Bangkok to Pinnom Penh. It is to make 10 round-trip flights a week. (AP)

Torrential rains pounded Hong Kong on Friday, killing at least five people, disabling city services and transforming city streets into streams during the territory's worst flooding in 26 years. Thousands of people were evacuated from buildings in Baguio Villa, a housing complex. (AP)

The Weather

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday

Region	Today	Tomorrow	Day After
North America	Warmer, springlike weather will return along the mid-Atlantic coast Sunday. Hi-coldness thunderstorms occur in Southeast and warm sunshine will be the rule in Chicago, California and Arizona will also have plenty of sunshine.	The first few days of next week will be cloudy across Northern Europe. London will have showers from time to time while Copenhagen has a steady rain. Southern Europe will be pleasant. Sunshine will be the rule from Madrid to Rome.	Western sunshine will brighten Korea and Japan Friday into the beginning of next week. Shanghai will be warm and sunny, and a few showers will occur in Beijing. A shower or thunderstorm may also dampen Bangkok and Singapore both Sunday and Monday.
Europe	Today: High 64, Low 48, Wind W, Clouds 50%. Tomorrow: High 62, Low 46, Wind W, Clouds 60%. Day After: High 60, Low 44, Wind W, Clouds 70%.	Asia	Today: High 82, Low 62, Wind S, Clouds 30%. Tomorrow: High 80, Low 60, Wind S, Clouds 40%. Day After: High 78, Low 58, Wind S, Clouds 50%.
South America	Buenos Aires: High 78, Low 58, Wind S, Clouds 40%. Rio de Janeiro: High 80, Low 60, Wind S, Clouds 50%. Santiago: High 76, Low 56, Wind S, Clouds 60%.	Africa	Algiers: High 72, Low 52, Wind N, Clouds 40%. Cape Town: High 74, Low 54, Wind N, Clouds 50%. Johannesburg: High 76, Low 56, Wind N, Clouds 60%.
Europe (Detailed)	London: High 62, Low 46, Wind W, Clouds 60%. Paris: High 64, Low 48, Wind W, Clouds 50%. Rome: High 66, Low 50, Wind W, Clouds 40%. Berlin: High 60, Low 44, Wind W, Clouds 70%. Moscow: High 58, Low 42, Wind W, Clouds 80%.	Asia (Detailed)	Tokyo: High 78, Low 62, Wind S, Clouds 40%. Seoul: High 80, Low 64, Wind S, Clouds 50%. Taipei: High 82, Low 66, Wind S, Clouds 60%. Hong Kong: High 84, Low 68, Wind S, Clouds 70%.
South America (Detailed)	Buenos Aires: High 78, Low 58, Wind S, Clouds 40%. Rio de Janeiro: High 80, Low 60, Wind S, Clouds 50%. Santiago: High 76, Low 56, Wind S, Clouds 60%.	Africa (Detailed)	Algiers: High 72, Low 52, Wind N, Clouds 40%. Cape Town: High 74, Low 54, Wind N, Clouds 50%. Johannesburg: High 76, Low 56, Wind N, Clouds 60%.

From Thai Leader, a Threat on Protests

The Associated Press
BANGKOK — Tens of thousands of people demanding the removal of Prime Minister Suchinda Kraprayoon marched Friday night toward the royal palace and the parliament, but police blocked their path.

The march began after the prime minister, in a nationally televised speech, said he would never quit and made a veiled threat that force could be used to quell the protests.

After the speech, protesters spilled into the streets from a public field near the parliament building, where they had been demonstrating all day. They had marched less than a kilometer when police blocked the way with barbed-wire barricades.

"If you want to kill the people, you kill me, the first person!" the protest's symbolic leader, Chamlong Srimuang, told police. Mr. Chamlong heads the Power of Virtue political party.

No violence was reported in Friday's demonstrations. The protesters say the prime minister should be elected. General Suchinda, who was named prime minister last month by the governing coalition, did not run for parliament in the March election.

Mr. Chamlong, a former governor of Bangkok, is highly regarded in Thailand as a man of great integrity. If he were hurt or killed, analysts say, it could trigger upheaval.

Mr. Chamlong was in the fifth day of a hunger strike on Friday to

demand General Suchinda's resignation.

The protesters, who have rallied for five days in some of the biggest protests in the country in decades, were unopposed by the pro-military governing coalition's indication earlier Friday that it would support constitutional reform. They insisted they would settle for nothing less than the prime minister's resignation.

In his televised address, General Suchinda said he had never wanted to be prime minister. But he insisted

he would not resign unless forced to by parliament.

He acknowledged that the political situation could lead to violence. And in what appeared to be a threat against the demonstrators, he said he would not use force against them — unless the protesters started trouble.

By evening, tens of thousands of people filled the field near parliament. The demonstrations went ahead despite warnings by the military on Thursday they should stop

Earlier Friday, Montri Pongpanich, a deputy prime minister and spokesman for the governing coalition, reaffirmed the coalition's support for General Suchinda. But he also said the parties had called for a meeting with opposition parties Monday to discuss constitutional amendments, including key ones demanded by the opposition.

These would require that the prime minister be an elected member of parliament and would curtail the power of the Senate, which is appointed by the military.

Widespread Chaos Marks Final Days Of Philippine Election Campaign

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — With the Philippine election campaign in its final few days, the presidential candidate backed by the Aquino administration is seeking the disqualification of his principal rival.

The squabble is between Fidel V. Ramos, a former armed forces chief and defense secretary endorsed by President Corason C. Aquino, and Ramon P. Mitra, the speaker of the House of Representatives and candidate of the Struggle of the Democratic Filipino Party.

Ramos supporters charged that

Mitra campaign literature was being printed illegally on House presses, a violation of the election code punishable by up to six years' imprisonment and disqualification from seeking public office.

Although the Ramos camp has filed a raft of legal charges in the case, the Philippine Commission on Elections said it will not have time to issue a ruling before Monday's elections.

With seven candidates for the presidency still in the race and more than 17,000 other elective posts at stake, the campaign seems more chaotic than past years.

The feuds, combined with church rivalries, patronage politics

and a penchant for settling political disputes with gunfire, appear to limit the prospects for a smooth transfer of power.

The latest nationwide survey by Radio Veritas, a station associated with the Catholic Church, showed a dark-horse candidate, Miriam Defensor Santiago, leading with 23.7 percent of the vote. She was followed in the poll by Eduardo M. Cojuangco Jr., a billionaire once associated with former President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Mr. Cojuangco, an estranged cousin of Mrs. Aquino, polled 19.1 percent of the more than 78,000 sample ballots tabulated in the unscientific survey.

A separate survey by the Social Weather Station polling organization showed General Ramos narrowly ahead with the 17.6 percent of the vote, followed by Mrs. Santiago with 16.4 percent, Philippine television stations reported Wednesday night. That poll put Mr. Cojuangco in third place with 10.6 percent and showed nearly 30 percent of voters undecided.

Mrs. Santiago, 46, appeared to have struck a chord with her maverick campaign on an anti-corruption platform, although she suffers from a lack of political organization.

Imelda R. Marcos, the widow of the deposed president who died in exile in Hawaii in 1989, has attracted extensive foreign media coverage for her quixotic presidential campaign. But she has trailed badly in all polls and is not considered a serious contender.

Cardinal Jaime Sin, the leader of the Philippine Catholic Church, has urged his flock not to vote for candidates associated with oppression and plunder under the 20-year Marcos regime, an apparent reference to Mr. Cojuangco and Mrs. Marcos. Cardinal Sin also has lobbied against General Ramos, a Protestant, and has made it clear that he prefers Mr. Mitra, a Catholic who sought but failed to win Mrs. Aquino's endorsement.



A worker in Frankfurt hauling away rotting garbage Friday that had accumulated during the strike by public service employees.

REEK: Concern Over Settlement

(Continued from page 1)
ruling coalition remains in danger of coming apart. The Bavarian Christian Social Union has threatened to quit the coalition if Mr. Kohl does not come to grips with pressing problems in the next few months.

Although the industrial federation called the settlement "damaging to the entire economy," some economists believe Germany's huge unions have not broken away from the country's tradition of relatively calm labor relations.

Rather than seeking to undermine the government's rebuilding of Eastern Germany, private-sector unions say they are trying to win their share of the riches companies earned during the booming 1980s. While many companies were earning unusually high profits in the late '80s, major unions were locked into annual raises of 2 to 3 percent.

"It's not that the unions oppose unification," said Rainer Veig, a Deutsche Bank senior economist in Frankfurt. "You can expect the unions to be more moderate in the future."
But others worry that the current labor strife indicates a destabilization of labor relations in Germany, another sign of the country's unsuccessful struggle to absorb the East without causing tears in the West's social and economic fabric.

Mr. Veig said that Bonn should still be able to keep to its budget, even if it must now cut spending in other areas and raise fees. He dismissed comparisons of the current situation with the 1974 economic crisis that brought down Chancellor Willy Brandt.

"That was a time of 14 percent wage raises and double-digit interest rates," Mr. Veig said. "What's happening now is nothing like that mess."

STRIKE: Union Won't Take Less

(Continued from page 1)
public, the government and the world that Western Germany's vast wealth is not sufficient to pay for reunification and that the battle to divide the bill has begun in earnest.
Otto Lamberdorf, chairman of the Free Democrats, one of the ruling-coalition parties, said Friday that the agreement could stoke inflation and narrow Germany's room for economic maneuver.

Economists are especially worried by the speed with which other unions have held up the public workers' agreement as a starting point for their own demands.

Some find it unfortunate that the public workers happened to be the first to strike this year because the government itself faced them across the bargaining table. As a result of Bonn's retreat in the face of strikes, its credibility will be weaker when it tries later this spring to convince other striking unions to forgo wage gains to help pay for reunification.

Nor will financial markets be impressed by Bonn's agreement to give public workers wage gains of 5.4 percent under Chancellor Helmut Kohl said for months that Germany could not afford a settlement exceeding 5 percent.

Analysts doubted that a season of strikes would necessarily lead to higher German interest rates.

They noted that the Bundesbank's steady warnings to unions and its rate-raising actions may have even had some effect in keeping the public service agreement well below 6 percent, down from last year's agreements of nearly 7 percent.

POLAND: Walesa's Demand

(Continued from page 1)

Minister Andrzej Olechowski plunged budget negotiations into chaos and jeopardized talks under way this week with the International Monetary Fund aimed at restoring Poland's access to a multi-million-dollar aid package.

Mr. Walesa said Friday that parliamentary inaction and halting change were undermining the hope of Poles.

While parliament and government were deadlocked, he warned, political authority was being destroyed.

"There is a lack of responsibility for words and actions, there is talk of setting up nonlegal structures like state defense committees and peasant battalions. This is unthinkable in a democratic state and does not ease the state of tension."

That was a reference to the Olszewski government's rights-defense minister, Jan Parys, who has been engaged in a public power struggle with Mr. Walesa.

Mr. Walesa wants parliament to pass a series of temporary constitutional amendments that would give him wider powers until a new constitution can be drafted.

New Afghanistan Regime Issues Hard-Line Fundamentalist Decrees

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — The new Islamic Republic of Afghanistan banned the sale and consumption of alcohol Friday and ordered women to begin wearing head scarves in another sign of the country's tilt toward religious fundamentalism.

The orders, read over Kabul radio and television, were issued by the 30-member leadership council that came to power last week following the collapse of the Soviet-installed Communist government.

The orders were a formal recognition of a practice that had already been imposed on Kabul over the last week by bands of Islamic guerrillas who have taken control of the capital of 1.5 million people.

The radio said that anyone caught selling or consuming alcoholic beverages would be punished "according to Islamic law."

Women must begin wearing head scarves "in Islamic fashion," the radio said, although it did not say they had to cover their faces.

The radio report did not say what would happen to women who violated the order. Already, howev-

er, Western women who have not been wearing scarves have been pushed and harassed by guerrillas.

Meanwhile, the threat of new fighting among guerrilla groups persisted.

No violence was reported early Friday, but a three-day truce was to expire Saturday between forces led by Ahmad Shah Masoud, the former rebel leader who now is defense minister, and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the radical Muslim rebel leader.

The cease-fire held on Friday, but residents on the front line were taking no chances. Families with their possessions stacked on carts trekked through the lines of fighters to the relative safety of Kabul.

"We don't know what is going to happen. We have to leave," said a man as he led a donkey cart carrying his wife and child away from his home in Bibisar on Kabul's southern outskirts.

Bibisar remains in the hands of Mr. Hekmatyar's fighters.

On Thursday, Mr. Masoud vowed to prevent Mr. Hekmatyar from launching another bid to gain

power. The two leaders are of different ethnic groups and Mr. Hekmatyar seeks a government that more steadily follows Islamic tenets.

Afghans had hoped that the truce might lead to peace for the first time since a 1973 Marxist coup triggered the civil war, which left 2 million dead.

But negotiators had their doubts. And Mr. Masoud had no attempt to appear conciliatory.

"Perhaps for a short time, Mr. Hekmatyar will be able to use his rockets and kill more innocent people," he said. "But I assure you that soon we will push him so far back that his rockets won't reach the capital."
(AP, Reuters)

Lebanon Ends 2-Day Strike

Beirut

BEIRUT — Lebanon ended a two-day general strike Friday and the pound, whose slump set off riots, strengthened after the fall of the country's Syrian-backed government. President Minias Hrawi continued the search for a prime minister.

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"Look, Ma!..." By Michael J. Parri

1 On (in reserve)	52 Stares in wonder	100 Supporters of spectacles
4 Diet entry	54 Expression of surprise	101 Term projects
7 Change	56 Provokes	102 Vitamin qty.
12 Pinched a nose	57 One, in Dumfries	103 De la Mare poem
19 Snoporous	58 Tornados	105 Shamus
21 New 1	60 Peaceful bird	106 Egyptian deity
22 Irish country or TV doctor	61 Spanish anesthetic	107 Essence of
23 Mother's Day treats, perhaps	62 Usher's work station	108 English boy's best friend?
25 City esters	63 "M" _____	112 Title for Mother?
26 Fear the Great, e.g.	70 Maternally related	116 Turned away
27 Fickle lady	71 Female ruffs	117 Hammer associated with Russia
28 Large shoe width	72 Choose	118 Royce subject
30 "mia!" forgot the flowers!	75 Amusing one	119 Certain millworkers
31 Poetic time	78 Asian nation: abbr.	120 Dancer Jeanmarie
32 Debus work	79 Most corrupt	121 Chemical suffix
34 _____, County Cork town	82 Disillusion	122 Nice seasoning
36 Like argon or krypton	83 British guns	D D W N
40 Mother on Mother's Day?	85 Environmental subspecies	1 Shoe part
43 Long, deep bow	86 "Deutschland — Alles"	2 One having an effect
44 "Abby"	87 An NGO	3 Verdi opera
45 Certain naval ordinance	88 Aha.	4 Edmond O'Brien film: 1949
46 Furrow	89 Worthless stuff	5 Ending for court
47 Baton Rouge inst.	91 Historically, a fortified town	6 Essence of motherhood or womanhood
48 Director Kazan	92 Viral skin ailment	7 Butterina Alonso
49 U.K. legislative branch	94 Ultimate asst. for Mom?	8 Sri
	96 "Three Lives" author	9 Ship's chain
		10 Dubai or Kuwait: Var.
		11 Close agan
		12 Ring's decision
		13 Pebbles's mother on TV
		14 Anagram for Emily
		15 First Mother's Day celebrant?
		16 Crazy — of comics
		17 Prior to Prior
		18 — Moines
		20 Naval off.
		24 Revolves
		29 And others: abbr.
		32 Dostoyevsky's "The _____"
		33 Parisienne's maid-servant
		35 Marjanna relative
		53 Those with endurance
		55 Solar disk
		58 They have Atric salt
		61 Reel attachment
		64 Oats for Arazi, e.g.
		65 Spate
		66 Almond-flavored liqueur: Var.
		67 Broadway lights
		68 Obtained
		69 Highland river
		73 Cootbook amt.
		74 Jeanne d'Arc, e.g.
		75 First appearance
		76 Gronoble's river
		77 Noel mother
		79 With zeal
		80 Quailier gray
		81 Red
		82 Massages
		84 Knows — (is hip)
		86 On the — rry tongue
		88 Supported of: Comb-form
		89 Before hostilities
		94 A — (dessert style)
		95 Mothers, certainly
		86 Imagine
		87 Strawberry of baseball
		89 Napoli night
		102 Lustrous wheat
		104 Cervine creature
		107 Akhito's second son
		108 Owns
		109 Marsh elder
		110 Stich
		111 Measures of length
		113 Sound from a people
		114 Sweets
		115 Storm part

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American Says Irish Bishop Fathered Her Child

By James F. Clarity
Special to the Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — A 44-year-old American woman told the Irish national radio on Friday that a Roman Catholic bishop, Eamon Casey, 65, had fathered her child 17 years ago.

The woman, Annie Murphy, said that she and her son, Peter, were glad that Bishop Casey had resigned as bishop of Galway.

"I had never intended to let him get away with this," she said.

In a statement Wednesday night, the bishop cited "personal reasons" and said that Pope John Paul II had accepted the resignation after Bishop Casey visited Rome last week.

The resignation caused a nationwide outburst of astonishment and expressions of sadness here since it was immediately followed by allegations in Ireland's leading newspapers and on television that the bishop had fathered a child. Bishop Casey was his relationship with a woman, who was believed to have borne his child.

The bishop is known as a liberal on social welfare issues, but not on issues such as birth control, abortion or celibacy for clergy.

Speaking of her relationship with the bishop, Miss Murphy said in the radio interview from her home in Stamford, Connecticut, "It was the most amazing thing I've ever encountered in my life. It was out of this world."

She said of how they met, "we were lovers for nine months. I had the baby in a Dublin hospital, and then the bishop began to treat her like a servant."

She recounted how she threatened to go to Rome to speak the child a ward of the church, how they argued about child-care payments and that he paid a lump sum of \$115,000 in 1979.

Questions have been raised about where the money came from, but no one has accused the bishop of dishonesty.

She said she expected that the bishop, who arrived in New York on Thursday, would visit her "to stand right next to me, to go toe-to-toe with me," a remark upon which she did not elaborate.

Bishop Casey, who is one of the most prominent and popular of Ireland's 35 bishops, said that, as a priest, he would devote the rest of his life to missionary work.

The case in this predominantly Roman Catholic country produced speculation that the church's position in the national debate on abortion might be weakened.

The church, in trying to impose its authority in social morality in the abortion debate, was urging the government of Prime Minister Albert Reynolds to produce language that would ban abortion definitively in Ireland, where it was thought to be illegal until a Supreme Court decision three months ago appeared to broaden the grounds for legal abortion.

The case also reopened discussion on the church's prohibition of married clergy.

Support from officials, clergy and ordinary people continued on Friday for the bishop. In the western city of Galway, where he had been bishop for 16 years, groups of priests and nuns appealed to him to retract his resignation and come back to work.

Miss Murphy, described in newspaper reports here as now living with a Scot, said that Bishop Casey was a friend of the family who had known her since she was a child.

In 1973, she said, she was sent to Ireland by her father after a "bad divorce." The bishop had said to her father "Send Annie to me for if Ireland has nothing else it has serenity," she said.

"And very quickly, I think the minute I laid eyes on him, it was spontaneous," Miss Murphy said, adding "an instantaneous kind of love or infatuation."

After the child's birth in Dublin, she said, the bishop visited them occasionally. When she and the baby went back to the United States, they argued about money. The bishop offered to pay \$100 a month, but she told him that was "chicken feed," and finally settled for \$175.

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Miss Murphy said Friday she was glad the bishop had quit.

Belgrade Purges Army Ranks

Failure to Subdue Croats Spurs Trimming of Old Guard

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — In a move that has spawned fears of an escalation in ongoing fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yugoslavia's Serb-dominated presidency purged the highest echelons of the Yugoslav National Army on Friday, retiring the country's acting defense minister and 39 other generals and admirals.

"The hardest of the Serbian nationalists have moved to the top," said a Western diplomat. "Clearly they are discarding some of the people who have been associated with some of the sorriest moments in the war in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina."

Gone is General Blagoje Adzic, Yugoslavia's acting defense minister and the army's chief of staff during the seven-month Serbian-Croatian war, which claimed about 10,000 lives, drove hundreds of thousands of people from their

homes and left dozens of villages and several towns in ruins.

The presidency shunted aside about a quarter of the Yugoslav Army's generals, including the chief and deputy chief of military intelligence, Serbia's defense minister, the commander of the military district comprising Bosnia-Herzegovina and the commander of a major air force base in the republic.

Victims of the purge were all tainted by the army's disasters in the breakaway republics of Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina since last June, Reuters reported from Belgrade.

It was under their command that the Yugoslav Army fought what has turned out to be a futile war to prevent the breakup of the old federation of six republics.

The Yugoslav presidency said the hawkish General Adzic was succeeded as chief of staff by 59-year-old General Zivota Panic.

Others were put on the retired list except General Milutin Kukanjac, the commander in Bosnia-Herzegovina, who was fired.

Milos Vasic, a military expert for the independent weekly Vreme, said it was "a step forward for young, reformist generals who blame the old general staff for all that has gone wrong in the last year."

He added: "They are using the defeat in Bosnia as a pretext to get even with the old generals who used to belong to the infamous League of Communists."

The Belgrade government said earlier this year that the army would be reduced to take account of the changes in Yugoslavia, which is now composed only of the republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

Analysts were surprised by the dismissal of the Serbian defense minister, Brigadier General Marko Negovanovic.

Iran Brokers Enclave Truce

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEHRAN — Iran projected its influence into the former Soviet Union on Friday by brokering a cease-fire between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh.

At the same time, the Iranians announced a set of wide-ranging economic, security and cultural agreements with Armenia and Azerbaijan, including a 10-year deal to export natural gas to Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan.

More than 1,500 people have been killed in the 4-year conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly ethnic Armenian enclave within Azerbaijan. Both countries, formerly republics of the Soviet Union, border Iran.

The new accord calls for lifting the economic siege imposed on the disputed enclave by the Armenian and Azerbaijani governments and for maintaining direct contacts under Iranian supervision to resolve all pending differences.

But the Azerbaijani news agency Turan reported that Armenian forces on Friday attacked Shusha, the only remaining Azerbaijani-occupied town inside Nagorno-Karabakh. It quoted the Defense Ministry as saying the Armenians have seized a municipal prison in Shusha. It gave no other details.

Ehlan Mchraliyev, an adviser to Azerbaijan's acting president, said that Agdam, a town inside Azerbaijan near the Nagorno-Karabakh border, was also "subjected to massive shelling this morning."

The cooperation agreements were signed after talks between President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran and his counterparts Levon A. Ter-Petrosyan of Armenia and Yaqub Mamedov of Azerbaijan, officials said.

Iran and Armenia signed "a declaration of friendship and good neighborliness" and undertook to "respect their agreements in the fields of oil, gas, culture, to battle drug trafficking and to ban weapons of mass destruction, nuclear and biological," an official said.

They also agreed on "facilities for the free movement of people and goods" and "wider bilateral cooperation among the media, cultural, religious and sporting associations," he said.

They decided to cooperate to fight airline hijacking and illegal traffic in arms and to step up construction of a dam on the Araks River at the border.

They agreed that the foreign ministers of both countries would meet at least once a year.

Meanwhile, Mr. Rafsanjani and Mr. Mamedov, Azerbaijan's interim president, signed a deal providing for the export of 1 billion cubic meters (35 billion cubic feet) of natural gas annually to Baku over 10 years.

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Britain Names MI5 to Take Up Fight Against IRA

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — With its agents looking for new duties now that the Cold War is over, Britain's chief counterespionage service, MI5, was designated Friday to take over the clandestine war against the Irish Republican Army inside mainland Britain.

Home Secretary Kenneth Clark declared to the House of Commons that he was shifting coordination for IRA domestic undercover operations from the Metropolitan London Police's Special Branch to the Security Service, as MI5 is less familiarly known, to make "best use of all the skills and experience available within the law to the government."

In making the change, Mr. Clark decided to break with more than a century of tradition.

The Special Branch was founded during the 19th century by officials at Scotland Yard, the London police headquarters, specifically to combat the Fenians, as Irish nationalists were then known.

Until now, MI5 has been chiefly responsible for tracking down foreign espionage rings operating within Britain, an operational responsibility that has declined with the disappearance of the Soviet threat.

Although Mr. Clark said that Special Branch would continue to play an "indispensable part" in anti-terrorist work, along with the Royal Ulster Constabulary in Northern Ireland, the decision appears to underscore widespread perception within the government that it is losing the undercover confrontation against the IRA on the British mainland.

Last month, the IRA acknowledged responsibility for a 45-kilogram (100-pound) bomb that killed three people and wounded more than 90 in the center of London's financial district.

That same night, a second massive bomb crippled a major traffic interchange on the northern outskirts of London.

In February 1991, the IRA also was involved in a daylight mortar attack on No. 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's office and residence.

The shells exploded in a yard adjacent to the building, where Prime Minister John Major was conducting a meeting at the time.

A Home Office report recently urged a reorganization of security and intelligence activities involving the IRA.

In addition, an internal Scotland Yard report leaked to British newspapers earlier this year complained that Special Branch had developed "little" usable intelligence on IRA operations on the mainland.

Still, Labor Party members in Parliament were sharply critical of the decision to take the lead role away from Scotland Yard, arguing that MI5, unlike the police, had no power of arrest and lacked the police's expertise in preparing evidence that will stand up in court.

"There is centrally the issue of accountability," said Barry Sheerman, Labor's spokesman on home affairs. He was referring to government laws and policies that continue to cloak the operations of both MI5 and its foreign intelligence counterpart, MI6, in secrecy.

But in publicly giving MI5 the lead role in

the anti-terrorist campaign, Mr. Major appears to be furthering his own campaign to bring Britain's intelligence agencies out of the shadows where they have worked for so long.

On Wednesday, Mr. Major told the opening session of the House of Commons that he intended to "sweep away the cobwebs" of secrecy that so long have shrouded so much government activity.

To punctuate his point, he even revealed Sir Colin McColl as the head of MI6, marking the first time the government had named the official who ran the Secret Intelligence Service.

Indeed, Mr. Clark's announcement resulted in another historic pronouncement of sorts: Friday afternoon, the government released an unprecedented public statement from the new head of MI5, welcoming the move.

Stella Rimington, who in December became the first woman to head MI5, said she looked forward to working with the police more closely and "combining our skills even more effectively with theirs to help them bring terrorists to justice."

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Tajik President Appeals For an End to Violence

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The embattled Tajik president, Rakhmon Nabyiev, issued a television appeal on Friday for an end to the bloodshed in his Central Asian republic, where Muslim opposition groups controlled the capital of Dushanbe.

Following the broadcast in Russian and Tajik, a large crowd of opposition supporters converged on the buildings of the former KGB and the Interior Ministry, where many believe Mr. Nabyiev is hiding, the Interfax news agency reported. They were stopped by government troops who fired shots in the air.

Mr. Nabyiev has been locked in a power struggle with Muslim opposition groups since he was installed as president of Tajikistan after the August 1991 Soviet coup. The opposition has demanded greater religious and political freedoms and some want to found a Muslim state.

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by public service employees.

Won't Take Less

from page 11

world that Western Germany's was "a confirmation and that the bank is free Democrats, one of the major agreements could stoke inflation and the maneuver.

led by the speed with which other agreement as a starting point for

public workers happened to be the government itself faced them across Bonn's retreat in the face of strikes, it was after this spring to convince voters to help pay for reunification.

pressed by Bonn's agreement to present after Chancellor Helmut Kohl could afford a settlement exceeding

of strikes would necessarily lead to

to steady warnings to unions and a last some effect in keeping the public down from last year's agreement.

Issues list Decrees

power. The leaders are of different ethnic groups and Mr. Bekmurodov wants a government that represents all the ethnic groups.

Mr. Bekmurodov had hoped that the decree might lead to peace for the first time since the 1991 Marxist coup triggered the civil war, which left 1 million dead.

Mr. Bekmurodov had their doubts. And Mr. Maslud made no attempt to appear conciliatory.

"Perhaps for a short time, Mr. Maslud will be able to use his pockets and his more innocent people," he said. "But I assure you for soon we will put him so far that his pockets won't reach his capital."

Lebanon Ends 2-Day Strike

BEIRUT — Lebanon ended a two-day general strike Friday as the peaceful, albeit slumped, oil trade strengthened after the fall of the country's sectarian-backed government. President Elias Hrawi continued the search for a peace treaty.

J. Parri

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15	24	33	42	51	60	69	78	87	96	105	114
6	15	24	33	42	51	60	69	78	87	96	105
16	25	34	43	52	61	70	79	88	97	106	115
7	16	25	34	43	52	61	70	79	88	97	106
17	26	35	44	53	62	71	80	89	98	107	116
8	17	26	35	44	53	62	71	80	89	98	107
18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
19	28	37	46	55	64	73	82	91	100	109	118
10	19	28	37	46	55	64	73	82	91	100	109
20	29	38	47	56	65	74	83	92	101	110	119
11	20	29	38	47	56	65	74	83	92	101	110
21	30	39	48	57	66	75	84	93	102	111	120
12	21	30	39	48	57	66	75	84	93	102	111
22	31	40	49	58	67	76	85	94	103	112	121
13	22	31	40	49	58	67	76	85	94	103	112
23	32	41	50	59	68	77	86	95	104	113	122
14	23	32	41	50	59	68	77	86	95	104	113
24	33	42	51	60	69	78	87	96	105	114	123
15	24	33	42	51	60	69	78	87	96	105	114
25	34	43	52	61	70	79	88	97	106	115	124
16	25	34	43	52	61	70	79	88	97	106	115
26	35	44	53	62	71	80	89	98	107	116	125
17	26	35	44	53	62	71	80	89	98	107	116
27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126
18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117
28	37	46	55	64	73	82	91	100	109	118	127
19	28	37	46	55	64	73	82	91	100	109	118
29	38	47	56	65	74	83	92	101	110	119	128
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30	39	48	57	66	75	84	93	102	111	120	129
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31	40	49	58	67	76	85	94	103	112	121	130
22	31	40	49	58	67	76	85	94	103	112	121
32	41	50	59	68	77	86	95	104	113	122	131
23	32	41	50	59	68	77	86	95	104	113	122
33	42	51	60	69	78	87	96	105	114	123	132
24	33	42	51	60	69	78	87	96	105	114	123
34	43	52	61	70	79	88	97	106	115	124	133
25	34	43	52	61	70	79	88	97	106	115	124
35	44	53	62	71	80	89	98	107	116	125	134
26	35	44	53	62	71	80	89	98	107	116	125
36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135
27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126
37	46	55	64	73	82	91	100	109	118	127	136
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31	40	49	58	67	76	85	94	103	112	121	130
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32	41	50	59	68	77	86	95	104	113	122	131
42	51	60	69	78	87	96	105	114	123	132	141
33	42	51	60	69	78	87	96	105	114	123	132
43	52	61	70	79	88	97	106	115	124	133	142
34	43	52	61	70	79	88	97	106	115	124	133
44	53	62	71	80	89	98	107	116	125	134	143
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ART

CANNES

Scarlett, Rhett and Stabs

By Janet Maslin
New York Times Service

CANNES — Across the street from the Palais des Festivals, it is possible to buy an oil painting of Scarlett O'Hara and Rhett Butler embracing against the backdrop of a burning Tara (not Atlanta), with Rhett sporting an unfamiliar-looking gun holster at his waist. The same art gallery also displays oils of Harrison Ford looking rakish with an Indiana Jones-style bull-whip coiled around his neck and Humphrey Bogart parting grimaces from Ingrid Bergman. For those who prefer their movie imagery on a more symbolic level, another painting depicts a chrome banana half, unpeeled to reveal a nasty-looking chrome dagger inside. Whatever this may say about the tastes of art lovers, basking too long in the Mediterranean sunshine, it's a clear indication of Hollywood's overpowering influence on the international film world. Even stronger evidence can be found inside the Palais itself, where this year's festival will feature an even more highly visible American presence than usual. And American films have won the Palme d'Or, this festival's highest honor, the last three years. Déjà vu may be a French phrase, but it is given new American meaning by the presence of "Basic Instinct," "The Player" and "Howards End" in competition, not to mention Sidney Lumet's "Stranger Among Us," David Lynch's "Twin Peaks: Fire Walk With Me," Gary Sinise's "Of Mice and Men," Hal Hartley's "Simple Men" and Ron Howard's "Far and Away."

Not surprisingly, at a time when complaints about American cultural imperialism are commonly heard in France, this sort of festival lineup is guaranteed to provoke snippishness in some quarters. Certainly "Basic Instinct" plays strangely in this setting, as evidenced by the problems of translating its American slang into French subtitles for Thursday night's gala screening. The screenplay's 31 stab wounds became 31 *blesures profondes*, and ice pick was *pic à glace*; phrases like *les pratiques Sado-Maso* and *cow-boy* also found their way onto the screen. So did less than a minute's worth of censored material, the difference between the film's original NC-17 version and the one later released in the United States with an R rating. Several seconds' worth of this restored material made the film's opening sequence, a stabbing during sex, substantially more gruesome than before. It was clear at the "Basic Instinct" press conference that no underlying malaise about an American-dominated festival would be expressed in the form of hostile questions. Michael Douglas was asked how he felt about being treated as a love object, Sharon Stone, showing up at midday in a tiny black dress with a beaded sunflower over each breast, was able to describe the sexy sadist she plays in the film as "the most profoundly moving character that I've ever been offered."

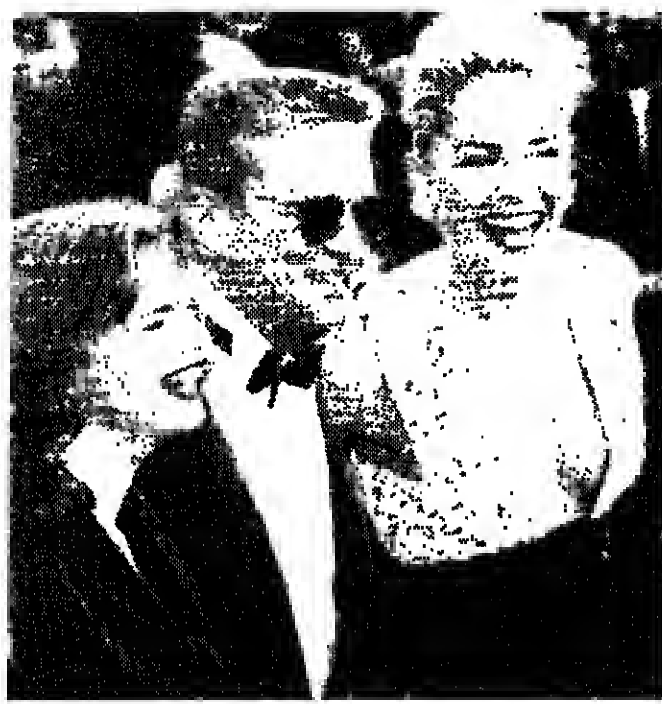
The Dutch-born director, Paul Verboven, referred to protests against the film by American gay groups as "just a storm in a glass of water," which seemed to mean "tempest in a teapot." Stone and her co-star Jeanne Tripplehorn were asked to say something about Mariene Dietrich, who died on Wednesday at the age of 90, as was virtually everyone else who could talk into a microphone. Jamie Lee Curtis, one of the jurors, was once engaged to Dietrich's grandson and actually had something relevant to say. It was universally noted that Dietrich, whose exquisite likeness in a portrait from "Shanghai Express" is the symbol of this year's festival, had died at an eerie moment as far as the festival was concerned. "For me, stars never die," proclaimed the gallant Gérard Depardieu, the head of the jury this year.

'Guernica' Move Sparks Dispute

MADRID — Picasso's "Guernica," the painting that required a bulletproof shield to be shown in Spain, has sparked new controversy following the announcement of its removal from the Prado, to be installed next month in the new Reina Sofia Museum of Modern Art, despite Picasso's wishes that it remain on permanent display in the Prado. Matias Diaz Padron, the Prado curator, told the daily *El Mundo* it was an insult to Spain's premier museum to "wrench this work away by force." The ministry has designated the Reina Sofia as the country's major repository of modern Spanish art with "Guernica" as the centerpiece of its collection. The work was commissioned in 1937 to protest the bombing of Guernica in the civil war.

Putting the Fête Between Covers Of a Guest Book

CANNES — The festival has come up with a playful commemorative in book form — "Les Visiteurs de Cannes," conceived by its general manager, Gilles Jacob. Jacob, who has run the Cannes festival since 1978, wrote to 80 directors who have been guests at Cannes over the last 25 years, requesting mementos. From their contributions he has fashioned a handsome volume, bulging with inside information, drawings, sketches of their scripts and photographs. The contributions range from artworks by Michelangelo Antonioni and Akira Kurosawa to Miles Forman's photographs of the 1972 jury at work under Joseph Losey, and Nagisa Oshima's reminiscences of Sessue Hayakawa.



Thomas Quinn Curtiss Jeanne Tripplehorn, Michael Douglas, Sharon Stone.

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1 Robe

whether they lived in palaces that had roof huts, consisting of these cloths indispensable they are still made today.

The examples in the exhibition include the most highly prized... period together dazzling in their many uses of one or more colors.

neva ON SALE HOPE

JONES, SIGN, JEWELRY, WORK, presented by part with...

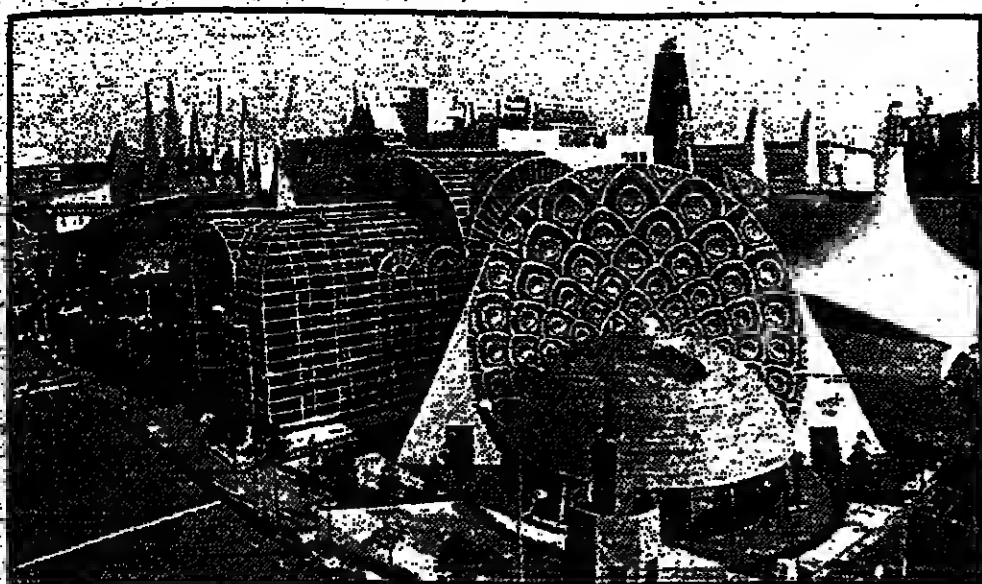
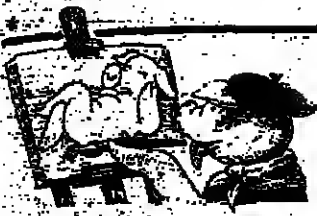
TO AT 9 PM LOGY SCULPTURES, monological importance, PAINTINGS

re Marc-Antoine KOHN

Bukowski

BUYING Prints and Color Plate Books

Private Collector Sells OLD MASTER PAINTINGS



Even the most stringent of guidelines cannot prevent a stylistic mishash.

High Tech Meets Folklore Wit and Junk Cohabit in Expo '92 Architecture

By John Rockwell New York Times Service

SEVILLE, Spain — In the Makovec's Hungarian pavilion, widely regarded as the most inventive structure at Expo '92, soars free from the fair's architectural cacophony like some dizzy fantasy.

But there are secrets: the mirrored wall contains an exhibition highlighted by an ingenious scale model of separated sections of Paris.

Today's eclectic, post-modernist age means lots of many elements: grottoes, spangles and neon applications.

SALES/SOLD Contemporary sales: Both Sotheby's and Christie's in New York offered important contemporary works with relatively low price estimates.

Vintage Lennon: A black leather jacket owned by John Lennon before The Beatles hit the big time was sold by Christie's in London for \$24,200 (\$43,200), a world record price for a piece of rock star clothing.

IDEAL PROPERTY FOR ARTIST SOUTHERN BURGUNDY

construction, is graced with a particularly large, refreshing water wall by William Pye. The prize for space-age architectural exotica, however, goes to Jean-Paul Viguier's French pavilion.

ARTUJA Island, where Expo is situated, was until recently a flood plain for the Guadalquivir River. Now the river has been controlled upstream and opened up near Seville, where it had been blocked and stagnant.

ART EXHIBITIONS LONDON COLNAGHI NEW YORK

ROY MILES Gallery advertisement featuring 'The Cadet' 1950 painting, priced at £1,800.

ROY MILES GALLERY 29 Bruton Street WI advertisement with contact information.

Tribute to an Adventurous Scholar

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A wonderful exhibition, breathtaking for the beauty of some of its paintings and unusual for its scope in such a small format (from 15th-century Primitives to Matisse) stands in great danger of being missed by most of the tourists flocking to the Louvre.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

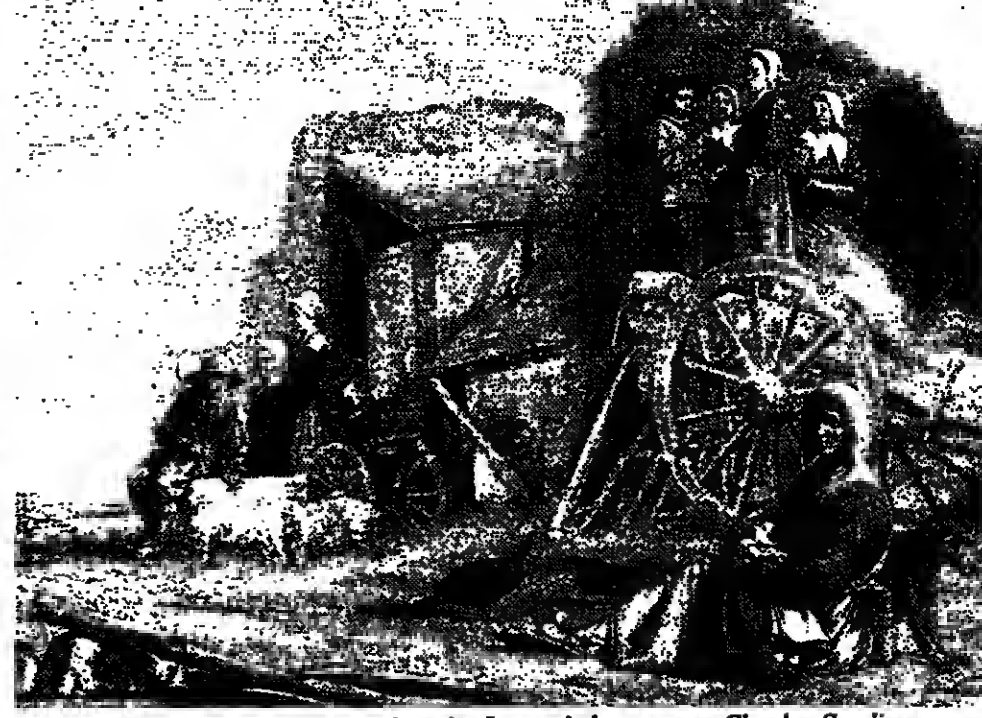
Charles Sterling, Des Primitifs à Matisse pays tribute to the man who more than any other scholar brought French 17th-century painting in from the cold.

Not content with such a feat, Sterling then turned his attention to 15th-century masterpieces from France, unsigned like most Primitives, and using early sources which sing the praises of Jean Hey or Jean de Beaufort, endeavored to pin down these names to those works.

Newly discovered paintings, sometimes by well known artists, kept coming out of the woodwork. In 1938, a previously unrecorded portrait by Philippe de Champaigne, which the Louvre was to acquire 21 years later, turned up in a private collection.

THE French were stunned by the discovery of a painter so obviously indebted to Caravaggio for his dramatic use of light and yet so radically different. Italian Caravaggesque art throbs with violent movement, with dancing light and shadow blurring details.

STERLING once remarked that a French 17th-century painting looks Italian when hanging next to a Dutch work and Dutch when seen side by side with an Italian picture.



Louis Le Nain's 'La Charette,' in the Louvre's homage to Charles Sterling.

1952 Paris exhibition of French still lifes. It carries a name, clearly a signature, written in Ancient Roman-style majuscules, Bangin. Otherwise not much is known about the artist, whose first name and background have yet to be identified.

Combined with his near attire — a gray starched shirt collar goes right up to the floppy neck that betrays his advancing years — it makes the old man's frailty the more pathetic. The understated tragedy, subtly matched by the palette in black and nuances of cold gray, illustrates a little known side to Philippe de Champaigne's work and one that immensely appealed to Sterling.

Unlike as it might seem, Sterling sought out and found the same qualities in still lifes. There is silent drama and untold mystery in one of the most extraordinary still lifes of the Western world. The painting was discovered at the time of the

open casket lid, a faded blue. The light is as dainty as it can ever be in Chardin's work.

It all culminates in the last room where Fragonard's "Les Cascadeuses de Tivoli" (Tivoli Cascadeuses) hangs a few steps away from Cézanne's "Pont de Maillan," one of his great landscapes in which the prismatic handling of surface anticipates Cubism in the view of some.

Remarkably, the seemingly impossible assemblage works, greatly helped by natural daylight, which brings out nuances otherwise ruthlessly erased by artificial lighting, however sophisticated. Fragonard's cascade shows what an extraordinary landscape painter the master known for his scenes with aristocratic women really was. This mastery in light effects on a waterfall as on foliage seen in dark cold shadow puts him in the same league as Chardin for his perception of the suggestive value of nature.

Cézanne's landscape, seen in that company, appears almost classical. The composition is traditionally balanced, and complex. The color scheme is a study in green vegetation in different light, with complementary colors, black trees, off-white stone. It fundamentally continues the tradition of Champaigne and Le Nain.

Sotheby's New York CALENDAR listing art exhibitions and sales for June, including Chinese Paintings, Indian & South East Asian Works of Art, and Japanese Prints & Books.

SAINT GERMAIN DES BEAUX ARTS advertisement for Galerie Robert Four Carpets & Tapestries, featuring Josse Sculptures.

EDGARD TYTGAT ILLUSTRATOR advertisement for Vallois gallery, featuring a catalogue raisonné of illustrated books.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Questions for Perot

Ross Perot, the energetic noncandidate, made a startling admission this week: He's been spending too much time on the talk shows and not enough on the issues.

Now, he told the press, he's going to devote the weeks ahead to developing detailed strategies so he can answer "all your good reporters who want to know my positions on everything from mosquitoes to ants." It's about time.

Mr. Perot's enigmatic candidacy thrives for two reasons. He's a successful businessman who presents himself as the anti-candidate in an era of anti-politics.

He's also the candidate in whom voters can see whatever they wish.

In the most recent New York Times/CBS News Poll, half the registered voters queried were unable to say whether he's a liberal, conservative or moderate. They just like the idea of Mr. Perot — striking evidence of discontent with politics.

Mr. Perot plays to this discontent. He's promised to rattle cages inside the Beltway and end legislative "gridlock." He'll shun negative advertising and special interests.

He will finance his candidacy with \$100 million of his own money.

But at some point, voters are likely to want to learn more about his views.

Even a fresh wind soon risks becoming merely hot air.

What about the deficit? Mr. Perot argues rightly against loading trillions in debt onto future generations. His prescriptions include tighter tax collection, ending fraud and extracting \$100 billion from the Germans and Japanese for past military aid.

Mr. Perot now concedes that these seductive, simplistic notions are based on casual analyses provided by others.

What about race and poverty? Bill Clinton seemed to grasp what happened in Los Angeles more quickly than George Bush, who hasn't given the inner cities much thought. Mr. Perot's response on "Meet the Press" last Sunday consisted of

Bush (private inner-city investment), Clinton (education), FDR (the Civilian Conservation Corps) and Eisenhower's promise to go to Korea. He said he would have flown to Los Angeles immediately to "see it and feel it and taste it." That's more posturing than policy.

How sacred is the Constitution? David Frost asked him whether he would raise taxes. Mr. Perot said he'd put the matter to the country in an electronic plebiscite. He agreed that that would undercut Congress's legislative authority, and would require "a constitutional amendment."

Mr. Perot has also talked about putting a time limit on campaigns and banning exit polls, suggestions with free speech implications. "We can amend that dang Constitution if we have to," Mr. Perot said in March.

He said cleaning up drug traffic will be "a dirty deal. It won't be pretty."

He admires crime-free (and authoritarian) Singapore. "A jewel of a city: when you're there, you're looking at tomorrow." In 1989, he suggested martial law to deal with the drug trade. Tough stuff — and troublesome for those who think the Constitution is more than niceties.

Who governs? Mr. Perot is pro-choice. He will "blitz" the AIDS problem. He's made sensible suggestions about restructuring schools. But it's never clear who's going to make final decisions. Mr. Perot? Congress? Or the people directly, in his periodic "electronic town halls"?

In one breath he bashes all institutions inside the Beltway. In another he says: "You will see Congress and the White House dancing like Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire used to dance."

Mr. Perot has made a hit with impatient voters. But so far he's also anesthetized them with calculated ambiguities. Even he now seems to understand that the public will soon insist on knowing what he thinks about mosquitoes, ants — and democracy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

L.A.'s Gun Binge

Sprinkled through the scenes of terror in Los Angeles were some dramatic shots of merchants with firearms at the ready, determined to defend their property in the absence of any desperately sought police help.

With all hell breaking loose, who could blame them for standing their own ground with what ever means at their disposal? But is the merchants' threat of deadly force in the face of mob rule an argument for allowing any or all individuals to arm themselves with handguns for self-defense?

The National Rifle Association's leaders are pointing to the events in Los Angeles as a perfect example of why public access to guns should not be restricted. But the Los Angeles experience was no case for the free flow of handguns, which the NRA always pushes. On the contrary, there is evidence enough that the presence of so many guns on the streets — and not just in the hands of criminals — made the scene more dangerous, not less, for everyone. The only Korean merchant killed, according to news reports, was defending his store when he was shot by other merchants who apparently mistook him for a looter. Another report told of two groups of merchants in a nighttime shootout, again mistaking each other for looters. And yet another such shootout was averted only because police who did respond realized that all involved were mer-

chants and got everyone to hold his fire. One reported incident involved armed merchants who apparently lost self-control and began firing at people half a block away, forcing police to divert scarce officers.

Fred Romero, the NRA field representative for Southern California, said that he has been getting "hundreds of calls from people who have never owned a gun. It was as if a light bulb went on in their minds. They are hard-core believers now." Luis Tolley of Handgun Control Inc. suggests that more guns could have resulted in even more bloodshed, citing an instance in which police encountered armed merchants. "If anyone had opened fire there would have been massive deaths. People had incredibly itchy trigger fingers. There was a general loss of sanity. People were scared, inject guns into that? That's exactly the situation you don't want people to have deadly force."

This is why there are laws on the books that do make it illegal to carry a concealed firearm, that do ban automatic weapons, that do establish conditions for legal ownership of firearms for sporting use. The idea behind these laws is not to leave the public defenseless but to defend the public — and police — from the gross national arsenal of cash-and-carry firearms that is killing more Americans than ever.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Malawi Needs Law

At Monday's Consultative Group meeting in Paris, the U.S. delegation should join with other Western donors in announcing plans to reduce or suspend foreign aid to Malawi. The brutal suppression of basic rights and political freedoms by Hastings Kamuzu Banda's one-party regime leaves the international community little choice.

Months of appeals by Western nations and courageous Malawian clerics and students for signs of progress on human rights and political liberalization have met only governmental intransigence in international meetings and physical threats and intimidation against the people within the country.

Next week's meetings present Malawi with an opportunity to demonstrate that it can change directions and join other African nations that have elected to make the transition to democracy. Unlike previous occasions, however, the choice this time is stark:

either pluralism and Western aid or totalitarianism and the isolation that has earned Malawi the title the "Albania of Africa."

The Western donors have wisely decided to continue special drought assistance and humanitarian aid to the one million refugees now sheltered in Malawi. But development aid, either directly or through multilateral agencies, will be curtailed unless future progress materializes. What is being asked of Malawi is basic to any society respecting the rule of law: respect for free speech; fair treatment of prisoners and an end to detentions without trial; freedom for journalists; and freedom for the opposition to assemble and participate in the political process.

These are essential and reasonable steps that Malawi must take before it is allowed to take any more U.S. money.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dietrich

There is a point during their ascent to fame when stars shough off a name. Dietrich lost Marlene in 1930, when she played Lola-Lola in "The Blue Angel."

Lola-Lola had frizzy hair, a few too many pounds and a voice that sounded steeped in cognac. When she sang "Falling in Love Again," the black garters snaking out from under her ruffled panties were shocking against her white thighs.

No wonder she made a fool out of the elderly schoolteacher who adored her: that woman could have made a fool out of anyone. Dietrich's erotic charge was extraordinary and curiously androgynous. (Nobody, short of Fred Astaire, ever looked better in top hat and tails.) At the same time she defied categorization. Wearing a gorilla suit and singing "Hot Voodoo" in "Blonde

Venus," Dietrich was even beyond species. She was also, it seemed, beyond surprise. Hers was the face of someone who had seen it all.

She had. A fierce anti-Nazi, she trooped through Western Europe and North Africa during World War II, entertaining Allied troops and war prisoners.

Her "Lili Marlene" and "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?" were not merely songs. They were lived.

Dietrich, who died this week at 90, hadn't been seen in public for years. Our last image of her, then, is of the dame with the gorgeous gams and the glorious cheekbones.

It is the image she wanted us to have.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

More Guns, And Almost No Butter

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — Poor countries spend about \$175 billion yearly on arms and soldiers. That is more than double the development aid they receive from all sources.

With growth slowing in rich nations and with new demands for aid by ex-Soviet republics, poor countries have only one place to turn for big government bucks — themselves. To avoid deeper poverty they will have to shift their own funds from military accounts to economic development.

International lending institutions like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund have recently begun prodding poor states to think about this trade-off. The bankers use common sense and moral suasion — not exactly heavy artillery.

Germany and Japan have just adopted a tougher and more direct approach. They are now explicitly tying their development aid to cuts in recipient military spending.

The idea is daring and promising, if they stick with it — and more importantly, if the international banks play an even bolder role. It then could prove to be a major step forward in post-Cold-War diplomacy, whose core will be to use economic power for both economic and security ends.

Tokyo and Bonn know that this power must be employed delicately. No nation, no matter how destitute, likes to be told how much military "security" to buy.

So Japan's strategy is mainly to reward, not bully. Germany also prefers rewards for cuts, but is prepared to play rougher. One of its criteria for giving aid is that the recipient concentrate resources on health, education and the like. "In many countries," reads the official German policy, "it will not be possible to achieve this without reducing exaggerated defense expenditures."

Egypt and Pakistan have been the notable exceptions. The principal arms merchants to the poor have been the old Soviet Union, Britain, France, China, India, Brazil and Czechoslovakia. These countries are not about to forfeit cash and restrain their sales. The Bush administration is urging limits anyway, though it is not pushing very hard. And it is right not to invest much time or hope in such a complicated enterprise.

The problem is not going to be solved by individual donors and arms suppliers putting on a pretense of restraint — or with ad hoc restraint by enlightened states like Germany and Japan. Which brings the discussion back to the big international banks.

"These banks have to take more of the lead," argues C. Fred Bergsten, a formidable international economist. "It's easy for Japan or the U.S. to tell others not to sell arms, but they'll sell anyway and poor nations will buy anyway. The banks give everyone an umbrella for agreeing on a consistent and comprehensive policy."

The appeal of this approach is that the one nation has to be out front. Lewis T. Preston, president of the World Bank, and even more so Michel Camdessus, the IMF's managing director, have already gotten their boards to agree on pressing borrowers to curb their defense spending. And bank officials have been rightly attentive to the complexities and sensitivities of the issue. But they owe it to the poor, now sinking further into despair, to press harder still.

The New York Times.

In an Urban Meltdown, Just Fleeing Won't Do

By William Fulton

VENTURA, California — Nothing has changed in my neighborhood of Ventura, a two-hour drive over a range of hills northwest of Los Angeles.

The rioting down south was about as real as the Gulf War: It looked scary on television, and we may have had friends caught up in violence. In the end, we felt relief that it all happened so far away.

That is one of the unhappy legacies of the tragedy. In large part, the riot occurred because most of us have walked away from the inner city and pretend that it is not part of our lives.

Flight from the inner city has been going on in America for 40 years. But the leave-it-behind attitude is constantly reinforced in all kinds of subtle ways. To boost suburban circulation, the big daily newspapers compete to see which is most concerned about the local teachers' contract or the slow-growth initiative. Typically, such coverage is at the expense of an honest discussion of L.A.'s festering social problems — and their impact on the citizens of the region.

Most of us in Southern California have become obsessed about protecting our own cocoons. But those cocoons, while tightly wrapped, are not impervious, as Ventura County discovered when a jury here decided that four Los Angeles police officers were not guilty of illegally beating Rodney G. King. Despite our best attempts to wall ourselves off from all the stuff we dislike about L.A., we are now inextricably connected in the public mind with the city, and especially with its poorest, blackest neighborhoods. We are the racists who gave Los Angeles the match.

A lot of people around here do not really mind the racist image. They believe that Los Angeles, like Mr. King, simply got what it deserved. For them, the rioting will provide another pretext to deepen the lines dividing the world into us and them, and to use geography as a wall.

There is a different lesson. Suburbanites commonly believe that by getting into their cars and driving away from something they dislike, or fear, they can escape it. But the social problems we strive to distance ourselves from can get into their own cars and follow us.

The prosperity up here rests, in one way or another, on Los Angeles' world image as a healthy and manageable metropolis. And, as we have learned in the last 10 days, that image is shaped not only by people who think of us as, but by people we think of as them. In the short run, the violence will probably mean more prosperity for the suburbs. A new round of flight from the city will begin, with the fires stoked by greedy real-estate brokers and ambitious economic-development vultures.

It will hurt us all. The battered economic engine that fuels the region will struggle all the more to recover. Ask anybody in suburban New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, but the regions' long-term decline has robbed almost everyone.

Thirty years ago, John F. Kennedy brought hope and solidarity to a walled-off city simply by uttering four words: "Ich bin ein Berliner." In the same way, all of us in Southern California must acknowledge that, like it or not, we are Angelenos. Our neighborhoods may be quiet, our air may be smokeless, but the tragedy played out on Los Angeles streets is going to affect us in a hundred different ways, large and small.

No matter where we live, we have a stake in the smoldering neighborhoods far from our own peaceful ones, and in the lives of people we don't ordinarily think of as us.

The writer is editor of California Planning & Development Report and author of "Guide to California Planning." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



The Christian Science Monitor. Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Gorbachev Tells It Like It Wasn't

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Mikhail Gorbachev is taking the opportunity of his tour of the United States as the honored guest of politicians, capitalists and academics to show what he thinks of them and Americans in general. He thinks they are fools, with the historical memory of fruit flies.

The man may be exactly right. He certainly will have proved we are fools if we let him get away with what he is saying on his triumphal tour — and craven fools at that.

In Fulton, Missouri, where Churchill spoke his heart about Soviet Communist aggression, Mr. Gorbachev treated us to the tale of the "fateful error" that he believed started the Cold War and the arms race.

It turns out that they were not started by Stalin and Soviet communism, but by the United States, for introducing the "nuclear component" into world politics. Stalin, he said, was too afraid of war, never would have engaged in a major war, and the Soviet Union too exhausted.

Exhausted the Soviet people certainly were after World War II. But it will come as news to a lot of other nations that Stalin and his successors were too tired and timorous to risk war through aggression.

It will come as a surprise to Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Romanians and Bulgarians conquered and colonized in the years just after the war. And it will come as an even greater surprise to Poles, Czechs and Hungarians who were conquered by that worn-out Soviet apparatus not only after the war but again and again as they sought to rise in the 1950s and '60s.

It will also be news to Afghans. Millions of Afghans died in the years of blood that followed the Soviet invasion in December 1979.

By that time, Mr. Gorbachev was nicely climbing very high in the Kremlin hierarchy. The war that was the consequence of the invasion ended only a couple of weeks ago. The dying goes on.

As for nuclear arms, the United States certainly was the first atomic power. But that should trouble only those who would prefer Hitler, the Japanese or Stalin to have been first.

In 1946, the United States presented to the United Nations, meeting in the Bronx, the first nuclear arms control plan.

Bernard Baruch, the U.S. delegate, called it a choice between the quick and the dead. There were flaws in the plan and obviously it favored the United States, but it was a beginning that no other country with a nuclear monopoly would have dreamed of offering. Moscow rejected it totally and developed the bomb.

The balance of terror prevented war directly between the nuclear powers. But, as the Kremlin knew, the West's nuclear strength could not be used to block decades of Soviet aggression against nonnuclear countries.

For what he did to speed the destruction of communism, Mr. Gorbachev deserves a decent, useful — even though it was a goal he never intended and fought to the end.

But why does he travel about, soiling history by blaming America and the West for having tried to prevent the Soviet system from imprisoning even more nations? One reason is that he could never break entirely from that system. He gazed upon the corpse of communism and insisted that resurrection could be achieved.

That weakness finished him at home — but not in the West, particularly in Washington and Bonn. There, these politicians and bureaucrats who never wanted the Soviet Union to collapse hoped that Mr. Gorbachev would preserve it.

Mr. Gorbachev knows that communism's history is still playing itself out. He knows that the Bush-Bakers and Kohls and some mourning Communists at home would be pleased to have him back.

So he tours the world, using his platform to keep his powerful friends and also prettify the system he served while other men went to their deaths fighting it.

You see, he says, when it came to responsibility for the dangers of the Cold War era, why the West was more to blame than we.

That is a lie. Lying about history can twist the future.

Mr. Gorbachev also uses the platform to belittle Boris Yeltsin and others who jumped into a democratic political contest, which Mr. Gorbachev feared to the end.

Certainly let him travel and talk among us, making his pitch. But there's no reason for us to be fruit flies — and no excuse.

The New York Times.

Southeast Asia: Unrest Is Spreading

By James Clad

WASHINGTON — The presence of more than 100,000 demonstrators in Bangkok to protest the choice of General Suchinda Kraprayoon, the army chief, as untested prime minister of Thailand is a reminder that all is not well in many of Southeast Asia's "miracle" economies.

Growth rates averaging between six and 10 percent a year over the last decade have put Thailand and most of its non-Communist neighbors firmly into the ranks of newly industrializing countries.

But the fast, export-led prosperity has also created a burgeoning middle class that is no longer content to take orders from a military caste or old elites. This is what is happening in the Thai capital.

In varying ways, middle class aspirations are also evident in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. They face impending problems of political transition. So does the Philippines, although it is lagging economically.

In Indonesia, President Suharto, a retired army general, aims to win another five-year term from a complicated electoral college in 1993, after parliamentary elections next month.

The parliamentary polls offer a sanitized set of candidates from "parties" forbidden to organize between elections. The campaign will be carefully state-managed and the government's Golkar grouping is certain to win.

President Suharto's regime has grown stale. His family's extensive business connections with ethnic Chinese associates and foreign multinationals are widely resented.

The unadorned achievements of General Suharto's 24-year rule risk being undone by a no-change paralysis that leaves normal politics frozen. Now over 70, Mr. Suharto has few

compartments from his generation in government. Within the military, even the most senior officers are considerably younger than he is. His influence over the Indonesian military — which, as in Thailand, has extensive political clout — has waned. Increased maneuvering over the succession is likely in the months ahead.

Political tension in the Philippines has a different cause. Enervated by

six years of mainly passive presidency under Corason Aquino, the political system is fragmented. Seven candidates are vying to succeed Mrs. Aquino in the elections on Monday.

Whoever wins is likely to gain a tally far short of a majority of total votes cast. There is no provision for a run-off between the two highest polling candidates.

Many Filipinos half-expect military intervention should there be an inconclusive result that is clearly disputed and threatens to perpetuate weak government.

In Singapore, the percentage of votes for the ruling People's Action

Party has declined in the last two general elections. The government is contemplating countering this by a more authoritarian style.

An autocratic approach also prevails in Malaysia under Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad. He sees himself as a Third World leader and delights in assailing the same Western countries that have provided consistent markets for Malaysian commodities and manufactured exports.

Mr. Mahathir's whims become government policy; his campaigns a public embarrassment. Many Malays, as well as minority Chinese and Indians, are fed up.

Of course, the problems of non-Communist nations in Southeast Asia pale in comparison with those facing the countries of Indochina — Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The governments of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore have delivered sustained economic expansion.

Many of the emerging middle classes are prepared to subordinate yearnings for political pluralism to the scramble for wealth. Elections remain in a half-world of substance and shadow-play, providing legitimacy yet denying real choice.

However, in Thailand, enough people care about democracy to embarrass the government. They object to the crude coup that brought General Suchinda and his military colleagues to power in February, 1991, and to the maneuvers following general elections earlier this year that led to his installation as prime minister last month.

The Thai middle class is also alarmed at the military's collusion with drug trafficking, logging of tropical forests and smuggling.

Like their bourgeois peers elsewhere in Southeast Asia, the Thai middle class is discovering pluralism, and liking it.

How the demand for greater democracy is received around the region will determine the conduct of political successions looming in many countries.

The writer, a former correspondent for The Far Eastern Economic Review in Southeast Asia, is senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment in Washington. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Lots of Indian Stuff, Not an Indian in Sight

By Michael Dorris

CORNISH FLAT, New Hampshire — In the ever-popular "notle-savage" spectrum red is the hot, safe color. Everywhere you look Americans seem to have made some kind of Indian tribute.

The street names in woody, affluent subdivisions; the mumbo-jumbo in ersatz male-bonding weekends and Boy Scout jamborees; geometric fashion statements; weedy anti-littering public service announcements.

For centuries flesh-and-blood Indians have been assigned the role of a popular-culture metaphor. Today their evocation instantly connotes fuzzy images of Nature, the Past, Plight or Summer Camp.

War-bonneted apparitions pasted to football helmets or baseball caps act as opaque, impermeable curtains, solid walls of white noise that for many citizens block or distort all vision of the nearly 2 million contemporary native Americans today.

And why not? Such honoring relegates Indians to the long-ago and thus makes them magically disappear from public consciousness and conscience.

What do the 300 federally recognized tribes, with their various complicated treaties governing land rights and protections, their crippling unemployment, infant mortality and teen-age suicide rates, their manifold health problems, have in common with jolly (or menacing) cartoon caricatures, wistful braves or raven-tressed Mazola girls?

Perhaps we should ask the Hornell Brewing Co. of Baltimore, manufacturers of the Original Crazy Horse Malt Liqueur, a product currently distributed in New York with packaging inspired by, according to the text on the back, "the Black Hills of Dakota, steeped in the History of the American West, home of Proud Indian Nations, a land where imagination conjures up images of blue-clad Pony Soldiers and magnificent Native American Warriors."

Whose imagination? Were these the same blue-clad lads who perpetrated the 1890 massacre of 200 captured,

freezing Dakota at Wounded Knee? Are Pine Ridge and Rosebud, the two reservations closest to the Black Hills and, coincidentally, the two counties in the United States with the lowest per-capita incomes, the Proud Nations? Is that "steeped" a bald illusion to the fact that alcohol has long constituted the No. 1 health hazard to Indians?

Virtually every other social ill plaguing native Americans — from disproportionately frequent traffic fatalities to arrest statistics — is related in some tragic respect to ethanol, and many tribes, from Alaska to New Mexico, record the highest percentage in the world of babies born disabled by fetal alcohol syndrome and defect.

One need look no further than the congressionally mandated warning to pregnant women printed in capital letters on every Crazy Horse label to make the connection.

The facts of history are not hard to ascertain: the Black Hills, the traditional holy place of the Lakota, were illegally seized by the government, systematically stripped of their mineral wealth — and have still not been returned to their rightful owners.

Crazy Horse, in addition to being a patriot to his Oglala people, was a mystic and a religious leader murdered after he voluntarily gave himself up in 1887 to Pony Soldiers at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

What is the pairing of his name with 40 ounces of malt liquor supposed to signify? The Hornell brewers supply a clue. The detail of the logo is focused on the headress and not the face; it's pomp without circumstance, form without content. Wear the hat, the illustration seems to offer, and in the process fantasize yourself more interesting (or potent or tough or noble) than you are.

Play at being a "warrior" from the "land that truly speaks of the spirit that is America." And if some humorless Indians object just see them straight. Remind them what an honor it is to be used.

Michael Dorris is author of "The Broken Cord," about fetal alcohol syndrome, and, with Louise Erdrich, "The Crown of Columbus." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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INTEREST RA...
Exchange Rates

MARKET DIARY

Bond Rally Lifts Blue-Chip Stocks

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks struggled to a small gain Friday with a lift from a Treasury bond rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 6.04 points, to 3,369.41, and advancing issues outnumbered decliners by a few issues on the New York Stock Exchange.

Smaller issues did not fare as well, with the Nasdaq composite index of over-the-counter stocks falling 1.41, to 585.75, while the American Stock Exchange index was unchanged at 394.12.

Initially, the stock market "wasn't roaring because bonds weren't doing well," said Edward Laux, head of block trading at Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Treasury bonds slumped after the Labor Department said the economy gained 126,000 nonfarm jobs in April, almost twice what economists had projected.

Combined with an upward revision in March's jobs increase to 39,000 from 19,000, this took the pressure off the Fed to lower rates, analysts said.

Overall, however, interest rate differentials remain negative for the dollar, with German rates at historically high levels.

As the U.S. economy picks up steam and interest rates inch higher, the dollar will be under pressure early in the day, as U.S. money-supply figures released Thursday had raised expectations for lower U.S. interest rates, analysts said.

The British pound slipped against the dollar, to \$1.7905 from \$1.7980. But it rose to 2.9435 DM from 2.9261, benefiting from concerns about Germany's inflation rate.

News that the U.S. unemployment rate slipped for the first time in nine months, to 7.2 percent in April from 7.3 percent in March, helped counter worries about the weakness of the economic recovery in the United States.

The surge in U.S. nonfarm payrolls by 126,000 jobs in April also buoyed sentiment for the dollar, which has been languishing on wor-

After falling on the employment report, bonds slid further when an official at the central bank said the agency would not announce any policy change Friday. Later, bonds recovered as investors swapped short-term debt for long-term securities and as rumors flew that the Fed was buying short-term securities, traders said.

Long-term bond prices rose more than 3/4 point, with the yield on the 30-year Treasury issue falling to 7.90 percent from 7.97. After the jobs data and the Fed statement, which its policy would not change, traders who had bet on an interest-rate cut sold short-term Treasuries, which would have benefited the most from such a move, and bought long-term Treasuries.

Later, the shorter maturities got a boost from rumors the Fed was buying those issues.

Global Marine was the most-active issue, up 1/2 to 17 1/2. It said a subsidiary settled longstanding litigation.

Chase Manhattan was second, up 3/8 to 29 1/2. Storage Technology was third, down 7/8 to 39 1/4 on confirmation that problems with its keyboard disk array product would prevent it from achieving sales goals.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, UPI)

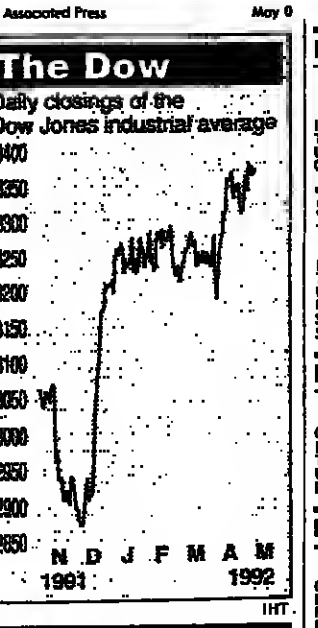


Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' showing stock symbols, volume, and price changes for the most active stocks on the NYSE.

Table titled 'AMEX Most Actives' showing stock symbols, volume, and price changes for the most active stocks on the AMEX.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing market statistics such as advanced/declined issues, total issues, and high/low points.

Table titled 'AMEX Diary' showing market statistics for the AMEX.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing market statistics for the NASDAQ.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing various market indices and their performance.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing S&P industry and market indices.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' (repeated) showing stock symbols and price changes.

Table titled 'AMEX Most Actives' (repeated) showing stock symbols and price changes.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' (repeated) showing market statistics.

Table titled 'AMEX Diary' (repeated) showing market statistics.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' (repeated) showing market statistics.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' (repeated) showing stock symbols and price changes.

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Table titled 'NYSE Diary' (repeated) showing market statistics.

Table titled 'AMEX Diary' (repeated) showing market statistics.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' (repeated) showing market statistics.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing futures contracts for various commodities.

Table titled 'Food' showing futures prices for various food commodities.

Table titled 'Metals' showing futures prices for various metals.

Table titled 'Financial' showing futures prices for various financial instruments.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing futures prices for various U.S. commodities.

Table titled 'Grains' showing futures prices for various grains.

Table titled 'Livestock' showing futures prices for various livestock.

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Table titled 'Financial' (repeated) showing futures prices for various financial instruments.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' (repeated) showing futures prices for various U.S. commodities.

Table titled 'Grains' (repeated) showing futures prices for various grains.

Table titled 'Livestock' (repeated) showing futures prices for various livestock.

Citicorp Contract Is MCF's Largest

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — MCI Communications Corp. said Friday that Citicorp had given it a four-year, \$250 million contract to provide voice communications for Citicorp's U.S. operations.

The contract is the largest in MCI's history and could be enlarged to include data communications and international voice services. MCI won the deal after a competition with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Sprint Corp., said Sue Cushing, an MCI spokeswoman.

Citicorp, which has spent hundreds of millions of dollars over the past 25 years to build a private communications backbone, said the MCI contract will save it at least \$50 million over the next four years. Citicorp has 100 separate communications networks covering 92 countries and it wants to combine them into one.

Chris-Craft to Acquire Pinelands

NEW YORK (UPI) — Stock of Pinelands Inc. soared Friday after it agreed to be acquired by Chris-Craft Industries Inc. for \$310 million and scrap an earlier deal with Walt Disney Co.

Pinelands jumped \$3.75 per share to \$17.875 on the New York Stock Exchange on a trading volume of 1.49 million shares.

The only Pinelands asset is WJWOR-TV of Secaucus, New Jersey, a so-called superstation. The deal will make Chris-Craft one of the nation's largest non-network television station groups, reaching about 18 percent of all TV households in the United States.

The Disney deal called for the entertainment giant to sell its Los Angeles television station, KCAL-TV, to Pinelands for about \$210 million in Pinelands stock. The deal would have given Disney a 45 percent holding in Pinelands and enabled the combined unit to compete more effectively for advertising and programs with the networks.

Labor Strife Disrupts Times Delivery

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — A move to replace union drivers at two New York Times distribution sites led to protests and some rock and bottle throwing, resulting in 18 arrests and late or missing newspapers Friday.

Some 240 unionized drivers had found themselves without jobs Thursday, one day after the union's rejection of a contract that would have halved their salaries and given management greater control.

When the offer was rejected, the new owners of the distribution center began hiring drivers represented by another union. The drivers' union members charged that the Times was behind the ousters, but the newspaper denied it. (AP, NYT)

2 Firms Report Gains in HIV Trials

SAN DIEGO (Reuters) — Immune Response Corp. and Rhone-Poulenc Rorer Inc. said Friday that a vaccine they are developing to treat asymptomatic HIV-infected patients had shown success, according to preliminary evaluation of trial data.

The early results from the joint trials indicate an ability of the vaccine to stimulate antibody and T-cell responses in treated patients, compared with control patients receiving placebos.

The announcement Friday emphasized that the study was not designed to determine the effectiveness of treatment with the vaccine.

For the Record

AMR Corp., parent of American Airlines, said Friday that it had agreed to pay United Airlines \$32 million for 12 slots at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport; the agreement settles American's lawsuit challenging United's acquisition of Air Wisconsin.

Dollar Ends Higher On Rise in U.S. Jobs

NEW YORK — The dollar gained against major foreign currencies on Friday, pushed higher by a larger-than-expected rise in U.S. nonfarm payrolls in April.

"We saw some fairly aggressive buying from customers," said Steve Jury, chief dealer at Chemical Bank. "The positive employment numbers evaporated fears about the Fed easing interest rates."

The dollar rose to 1.6440 Deutsche marks in late trading from 1.6330 DM on Thursday, and to 1.6337 ven on Thursday.

It also traded at 1.5253 Swiss francs, up from 1.5088 francs, and 5.2553, up from 5.060 francs.

The British pound slipped against the dollar, to \$1.7905 from \$1.7980. But it rose to 2.9435 DM from 2.9261, benefiting from concerns about Germany's inflation rate.

News that the U.S. unemployment rate slipped for the first time in nine months, to 7.2 percent in April from 7.3 percent in March, helped counter worries about the weakness of the economic recovery in the United States.

The surge in U.S. nonfarm payrolls by 126,000 jobs in April also buoyed sentiment for the dollar, which has been languishing on wor-

BP Put on Credit Watch

LONDON — British Petroleum's long-term debt, rated AA, has been placed on a credit watch "with negative implications," Standard & Poor's financial rating agency said Friday.

BP announced its first ever loss Thursday for the 1992 first quarter.

The move reflected "deterioration in the group's financial profile, which has been exacerbated by the recent weak industry environment," the U.S. ratings agency said. The long-term senior debt concerned is of about \$9.1 billion.

BP shares fell eight pence in London Friday to 251.5 pence even though the overall market surged to a record.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table titled 'WORLD STOCK MARKETS' showing stock market performance across various international markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Toronto, Zurich, and others.

Markets Closed

The stock market in Paris was closed Friday for a holiday.

Table titled 'Markets Closed' showing stock market performance for various international markets including Sao Paulo, Tokyo, and others.

U.S. FUTURES

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing futures prices for various commodities including grains, livestock, and financial instruments.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, partially obscured by a 'Kazakhstan' logo at the top and 'OBS: Growth' at the bottom. The text is mostly illegible but appears to be a promotional message.

Tokyo Market Pulls Out of Nose Dive

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Suddenly, the Japanese stock market seems to have pulled out of its nose dive.

After two months of steep price declines and a frightening erosion of confidence in the market, the depressed Nikkei index rebounded smartly this past week. The pessimism that engulfed the market is a thing of the past.

Or is it? About the only feeling analysts and investors seem to share at the moment is a sense of relief that the worst may be over.

That sense was almost palpable after the market rebounded back-to-back on Wednesday and Thursday, rising more than 1,100 points, to 18,410.88. On Friday, the Nikkei stabilized with a marginal loss of 34.93 points, to 18,375.95.

A favorable sign was that trading volume rose to a respectable 400 million shares Thursday, about double the depressed level of the last few weeks; volume was about 450 million shares on Friday. Many investors who have been watching the debacle in fear from the sidelines stepped back into the market.

Peter Norton, head of research in Tokyo for Baring Securities Inc., said one overseas account at his firm that had been dormant for two years came to life this week, as the investor tried to benefit from a market on the move.

Most analysts thus took cheer from the rebound, but few were willing to predict the vicious bear market was over. In fact, analysts appeared to be split over whether the market was estab-

Bankruptcy Filing Is First in Years

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — LEC Inc., a leading Japanese maker of kitchen and bathroom products, has filed for bankruptcy protection, company officials said Friday. The filing was the first by a Japanese listed company since 1986.

LEC's liabilities total 25 billion yen (\$186 million) against assets of 16.4 billion yen, said a company spokesman, Yoshiteru Yoshida. Consolidated liabilities total 45 billion yen; consolidated assets were not immediately available, he said.

A company official, who asked not to be identified, said LEC's core business was healthy but that it had suffered heavy losses because of a drop in the value of its stock holdings.

About 10 billion yen of LEC's consolidated liabilities arose from losses at its Action Industry subsidiary.

lishing a base for future improvement, or just taking a breather.

"Confidence has returned quite a bit," Mr. Norton said.

"We're chipping away at the gloom. But breaking through 19,000 or 20,000 will prove impossible still, I believe."

Yuichi Matsushita, a senior market strategist at Nikko Securities Co., was more positive, but tinged his comments with caution:

"We still have to deal with corporate earnings later this month, and they could be negative."

"But at least speaking of the blue chips, I think they've bottomed out. People now know what

the bad news is. A month ago there was such uncertainty. There are still some negative factors, but there's less chance of a surprise."

Mr. Matsushita said he still felt the market was headed to 20,000 before the end of June, and that a few sectors would perform particularly well.

For instance, he said, a pickup in economic growth toward the year's end, which many economists expect, could help industrial machinery companies and some consumer-related concerns.

Among specific stocks, he likes Fanuc Ltd., the robot maker, and Ito-Yokado Co. and its part-

owned Seven-Eleven Co., two

food-store chains. Mr. Matsushita also said he thought some big blue-chip exporters could outperform the market. These include NEC Corp., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Sony Corp.

The caution expressed even by bulls is understandable. For one thing, the Nikkei index is now just back to about its April 6 level, when it was entering free fall. And though investor psychology has clearly stabilized, the market continues to face daunting economic problems.

For another thing, though investor psychology has clearly stabilized, the market continues to face daunting economic problems.

Although there has been no official declaration, the economy appears to have slipped into a recession at the end of last year, ending a five-year boom. The apparent slide is such a blow to the market because it seemed to have surprised the government.

Thus, when the government announced at the end of March and in early April that it was accelerating public works spending and cutting some official interest rates to stimulate the economy, its credibility was so low that investors ran for the exits.

Companies are expected to begin reporting their earnings soon for the financial year that ended March 31. The figures are expected to be bleak. Many companies, such as Sony, have already disclosed that they expect operating losses for the year.

Many banks have also said they will report big losses because of bad debts, and securities houses have taken a beating because of the depressed market.

Bank of Japan Leads Yet Another Bailout

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — In the latest in a series of bailouts, mergers and restructurings in Japan's financial industry, the Bank of Japan said Friday that it would join forces with four commercial banks to rescue a failing mid-sized regional institution based in Tokyo.

Analysts said Friday that, although the Japanese government has been forced to orchestrate repeated bank rescues, the nation does not appear to be on the brink of a credit crunch that would drive more companies to the bond market for funds.

So far, the banks' troubles are not severe enough to cause Japan's banks to reign in lending, and the chances of a real credit crunch hit-

ting Japan are only about one in four, said Nobuyuki Ueda, senior economist at Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan.

For each bank that shows signs of cracking under the strain of nonperforming loans the government has arranged emergency funding to limit repercussions on the economy.

Spokesmen for the Bank of Japan and for Sakura Bank, Fuji Bank, Sanwa Bank and Tokai Bank — the institutions involved in the rescue Friday of Taiheiyu Bank — declined to comment on how much they will lend.

A Taiheiyu Bank spokesman declined to say what percentage of its loans were nonperforming, but he said the bad loans were "cutting into profitability."

Foster's Warns of More Writedowns

Reuters

SYDNEY — Foster's Brewing Group Ltd. signaled Friday that it may announce further writedowns because of huge problem loans in its finance group and the financial woes of the major shareholder of Foster's, John Elliott's International Brewing Holdings.

Responding to a query from the Australian Stock Exchange about the sharp fall in its share price this week, Foster's said it may have to adjust the value of its non-core assets because of Australia's recession.

Foster's shares fell this week to a five-month low of 1.74 Australian dollars (\$1.30), but regained some ground to close at \$1.80 dollars Friday.

Bush Urged to Open Vietnam Trade

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Eight large U.S. corporations, among them four oil companies, have asked President George Bush to lift restrictions on business with Vietnam and let Americans compete in its growing market.

"The United States economic sanctions with respect to Vietnam have become unilateral, with our allies and trade partners investing heavily and trading vigorously," they said in a letter. The executives, from such companies as Boeing, Chevron and Amoco, requested a White House meeting to press their case.

Investor's Asia			
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225	
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Very briefly:

- John Fairfax Holdings Ltd. stock rose to 1.38 Australian dollars (\$1.04) on the Australian publishing company's first day of trading since being taken over by Conrad Black of Canada, a 15 percent premium over the 1.20 dollars price at which a quarter of the company was floated.
- Nippon Housing Loan revised its profit forecast for 1991 to show a loss of 6.49 billion yen (\$49.1 million) instead of 3.04 billion yen profit; it cited a weak real estate market, delayed lease payments and securities losses.
- The Japan Automobile Importers Association said Japan imported 14,994 cars in April, 14.7 percent below the level of April 1991; an official cited the weak economy and tightened parking regulations.
- Yamaha Corp. will sell computer programs in June that allow people who cannot read music to compose and play on personal computers made by NEC Corp. and Apple Computer Inc.

NYSE

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PM	Chg
IBM	3.00	4.2	15.5	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1/4
Apple	0.00	0.0	15.0	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1/4
Novell	0.00	0.0	15.0	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
Lotus	0.00	0.0	15.0	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4
Intuit	0.00	0.0	15.0	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1/4
Visa	0.00	0.0	15.0	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1/4
MasterCard	0.00	0.0	15.0	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1/4
Amex	0.00	0.0	15.0	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1/4
Discover	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of America	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Wells Fargo	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Citigroup	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
JPMorgan	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Goldman Sachs	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
JP Morgan Chase	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of New York	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of Montreal	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of Toronto	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the West	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the Americas	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the South	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the North	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the East	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the West	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the Americas	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the South	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the North	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the East	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the West	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the Americas	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the South	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the North	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the East	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the West	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the Americas	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the South	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the North	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the East	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the West	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the Americas	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the South	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the North	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the East	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the West	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the Americas	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the South	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the North	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the East	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of the West	0.00	0.0	15.0	1 1/4</			

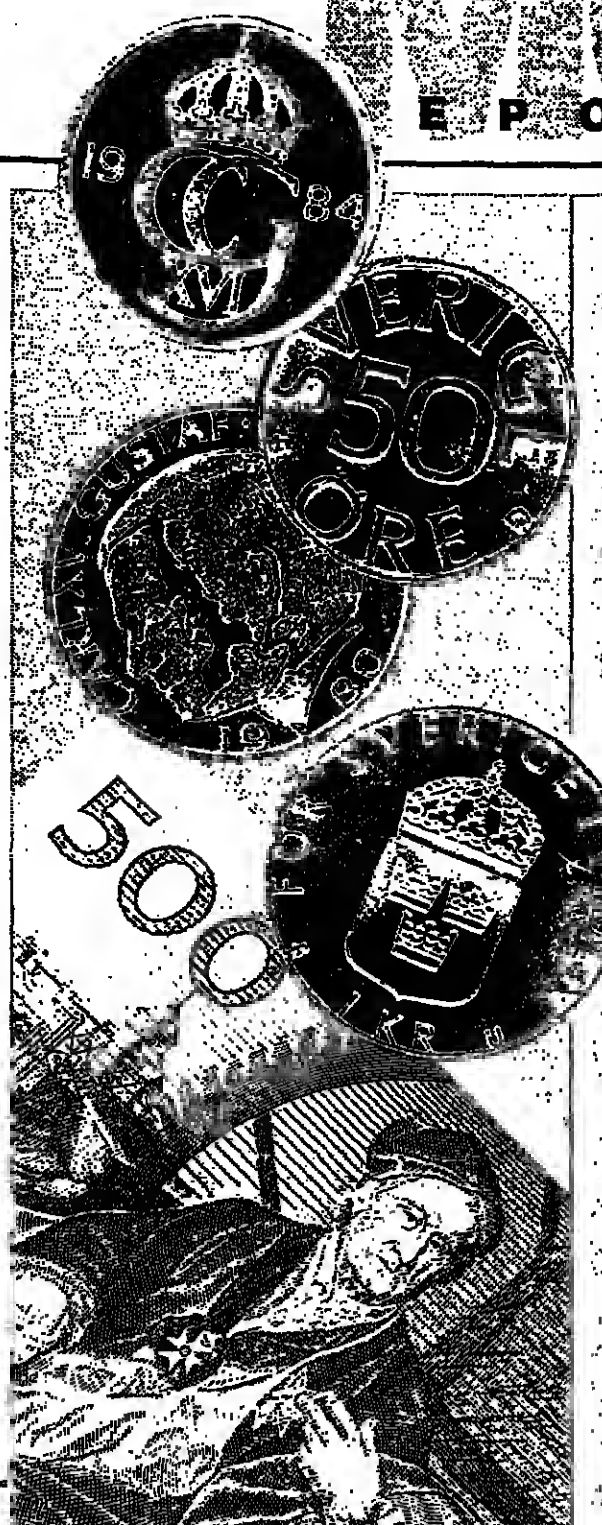
Table with columns for Tokyo Nikkei 225, Friday Close, and other market data.

ASIA/PACIFIC
Tokyo Nikkei 225
Friday Close
1,473.77

ASIA/PACIFIC
Tokyo Nikkei 225
Friday Close
1,473.77

FIRST COLUMN
Comment, Sure, but No Hot Tips

As reader reproaches go, this column collected a healthy last week. "I read you because I think I'm going to find out how to get rich, but I never do," said the reader. It's a good point, but there's an even better response: The reader wasn't reading the right way. Think about it. Would you trust someone who promised to make you rich? Instinctively, the answer in most cases must be "no." So what kind of fool would trust someone who promised to make thousands of people rich, all at the same time?



Sweden: Warm Climate for Investment

Sweden has a lot at stake in the European Community's latest debate. EC finance ministers, meeting this weekend in Oporto, Portugal, are considering whether to branch out, by granting Sweden and other countries early "associate" membership in the European Monetary System, or to deepen ties among those states that are already full members. Should they vote the first way, it would underpin a program Sweden began last year to reform its economy and markets.

Betting on a New Swedish Model

Sweden's leading industrialists would like, many companies will carry on with plans to abolish restricted shares at their annual meetings this spring. The change means that foreign investors can now increase their stakes in the Swedish stock market by a factor of two and a half. The timing, analysts say, is propitious, as cyclical stocks, especially those tied to a U.S. recovery, are beginning to look tempting, despite some mixed economic news from Sweden.

Investors are attracted by Sweden's moves toward privatization and its tax cuts. An strategist at Credit Suisse First Boston in London... The end of restricted shares will help boost earnings by decreasing companies' cost of capital while the reduction in inflation during the last year will restrain wage hikes. Mr. Valeiras forecasts that the Alfarsverden General Index will climb 20 to 30 percent in the next 12 to 18 months, although in the short term, he expects the market to stay around its present level.

government's first budget announced in January, it included cuts of 14 billion kronor, and the government says cuts next year will reach 27 billion kronor. Long-term interest rates, now at 9.3 percent, are also expected to come down, albeit slowly. While company earnings were dismal in 1991, pushing the price/earnings ratio of stocks to around 18 to 1—higher than other European markets—it should be looking up this year. James Capel expects earnings growth of 32 percent for 1992, with the average P/E falling to 13.8.

Table with columns for various market indices and prices, including Tokyo Nikkei 225, Friday Close, and other financial data.

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THE MONEY REPORT

Tourism Stocks Bounce Back After a Rough Trip

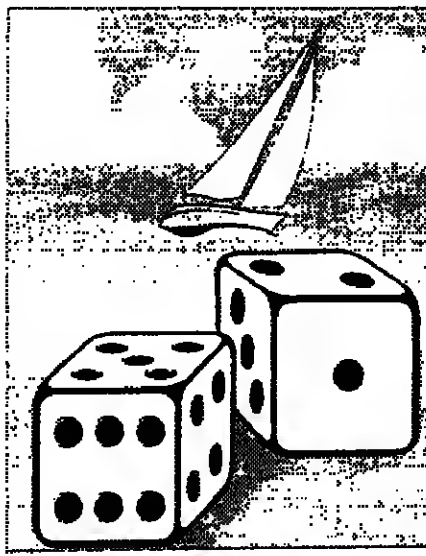
By Philip Crawford

THE mortal enemies of the tourist industry—recession and fear of terrorism—while still in the air, have waned since last year. The vacation season is beginning its springtime bloom amid high hopes for a vigorous recovery after the debacle of 1991, when the Gulf War kept many people at home.

And while the opening of Euro Disneyland last month on the outskirts of Paris may have voyagers worldwide dreaming of mouse cars, analysts say that other vacation milieus—such as cruise lines, resorts and casinos—also stand to benefit from the resurgence in tourism, and thus perform well for their shareholders.

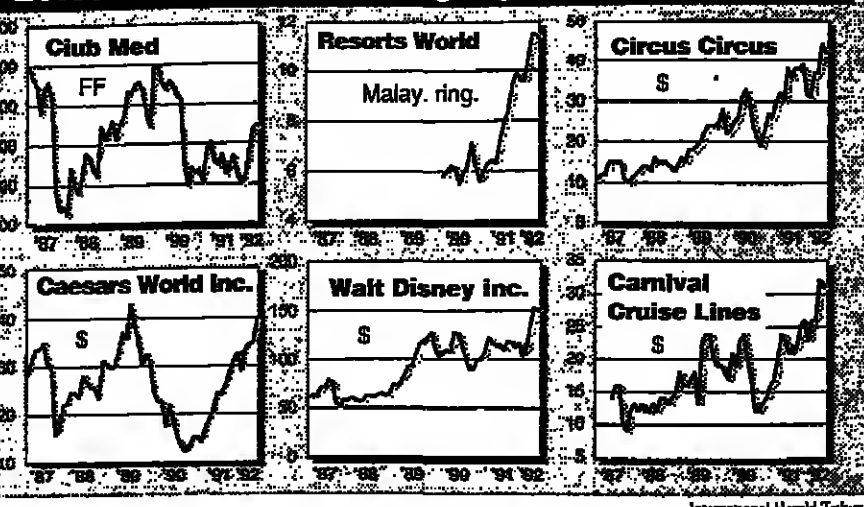
The Disney concept may be unique, analysts add, but there are still plenty of people who prefer the sand and sun—not to mention slot machines—to Snow White.

One company to weather the storms of 1991 particularly well was Florida-based Carnival Cruise Lines Inc., whose stock many analysts are keen on. Carnival, which carries more passengers than any other cruise line, operates 18 ships in the Caribbean and to other destinations. While the ships have dreamy names such as "Ecstasy" and "Fantasy," the company's performance of late has been firmly based in reality, as evidenced by a reported first-quarter net income



Source: Standard & Poors

Leisure Stocks Working Again



of \$46.8 million on revenues of \$328.8 million, up by 53 percent and 12 percent, respectively, from a year ago.

One widely acknowledged key to Carnival's success has been its ability to serve all levels of the cruise market through four distinct brand names. The Carnival flag, under which sail the company's so-called "Fun Ships," is the most down-market division, giving way to the higher-priced Holland America and Windstar Cruise lines. The company's recent joint venture with the ultra-luxury Seabourn Cruise Line has also given it leverage in competing with Cunard Steam-Ship Co., which operates a seven-vessel fleet, including its flagship, the Queen Elizabeth 2. Cunard is owned by the British construction and engineering giant Trafalgar House PLC.

"Carnival knows that people like being catered to, and they provide excellent service and excellent value, particularly on their low-to-mid-market ships," said Margo Vignola, a leisure sector analyst at Salomon Brothers in New York. "That strategy has won them a lot of repeat customers, and we're talking about families and young single people, too. The old notion that only senior citizens take cruises is absolutely untrue."

French leisure concern Club Méditerranée, following the February crash of a company-chartered aircraft in which 31 people died, remains a strong force in the resort industry, though few analysts appear to expect much higher share prices in the near future. The crash was also not the first aircraft-related misfortune to affect the company, as its recent purchase of sizeable stakes in two charter airline units—Groupe Minerve and Air Liberté—has led to large financial losses.

"They've managed to reduce their stakes in the charter companies to about 20 percent of each one, but we still don't expect any great shakes on their share price," said Christopher de Mattos, an analyst at Hoare Govett in Paris, which currently gives the stock "hold" status. "I think we'll see a significant pickup in their margins this year, but that's already reflected in the price."

The impact of the Gulf War contributed to Club Med's net loss of 17 million francs (\$3 million) for the year ended Oct. 31, said Mr. de Mattos. The noticeable share price rise several months ago, he added, was due to the fact that Club Med, which operates more than 100 vacation villages worldwide, was perceived as a recovery stock in the war's wake.

Far Eastern analysts are touting shares of Malaysia's largest leisure concern, Resorts World Bhd., which operates a family tourist resort in Malaysia's Genting Highlands. With about 1,500 hotel rooms, the resort is huge by that country's standards and offers casino gambling for adults, as well as rides and animal attractions for children.

Southeast Asia is enjoying quite a tourism boom. A recently published report noted that travel to three Asian markets—Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia—has increased by 63 percent since 1988. In those three countries, 21 resort developments with 13,000 rooms are planned or under construction.

"In line with the rising level of affluence in Malaysia, there is a growing need for recreational activities in this part of the world," said Teoh Koklin, an analyst with Baring Securities in Kuala Lumpur. "Resorts World has benefited from that. It's an expanding company which did well for shareholders last year and which I expect will do the same in 1992. They're trying very hard to promote the family concept."

No matter how you slice it, say analysts, putting a gambling casino in a "family" resort would be a tough sell in the United States. Chalk it up to cultural difference, like French children being allowed a little wine at dinner. But fortunately for the U.S. gaming industry, plenty of people still want a vacation away from the kids, and casinos are a frequent destination.

Many analysts say that two good bets are Circus Circus Enterprises, which operates the 4,000-room Excalibur in Las Vegas, the world's largest hotel, and Caesars World Inc., which has a presence in both Las Vegas and Atlantic City.

"Looking at the casino group, if you have room for just one in your portfolio, it should be Circus Circus," said David S. Leibowitz, a leisure industry analyst at American Securities in New York. "If you had more room, you would look to Caesars World at the high end of the price spectrum, and then perhaps to Showboat Inc."

Circus Circus and Caesars World, along with Hilton Hotels Corp., have together proposed a \$2 billion casino complex in downtown Chicago, though state anti-gaming legislation would have to be changed for such a plan to come to fruition. Despite local journalists' jocular dubbing of the proposed site as "Al Capone Land," analysts say the complex would certainly be a boon to casino stocks going forward.

And what do analysts think of shares in Walt Disney Co., the consensus champion of the family-oriented, theme park vacation? Some of them certainly like it: "Buy," says Ms. Vignola, of Salomon Brothers.

April Market Scoreboard

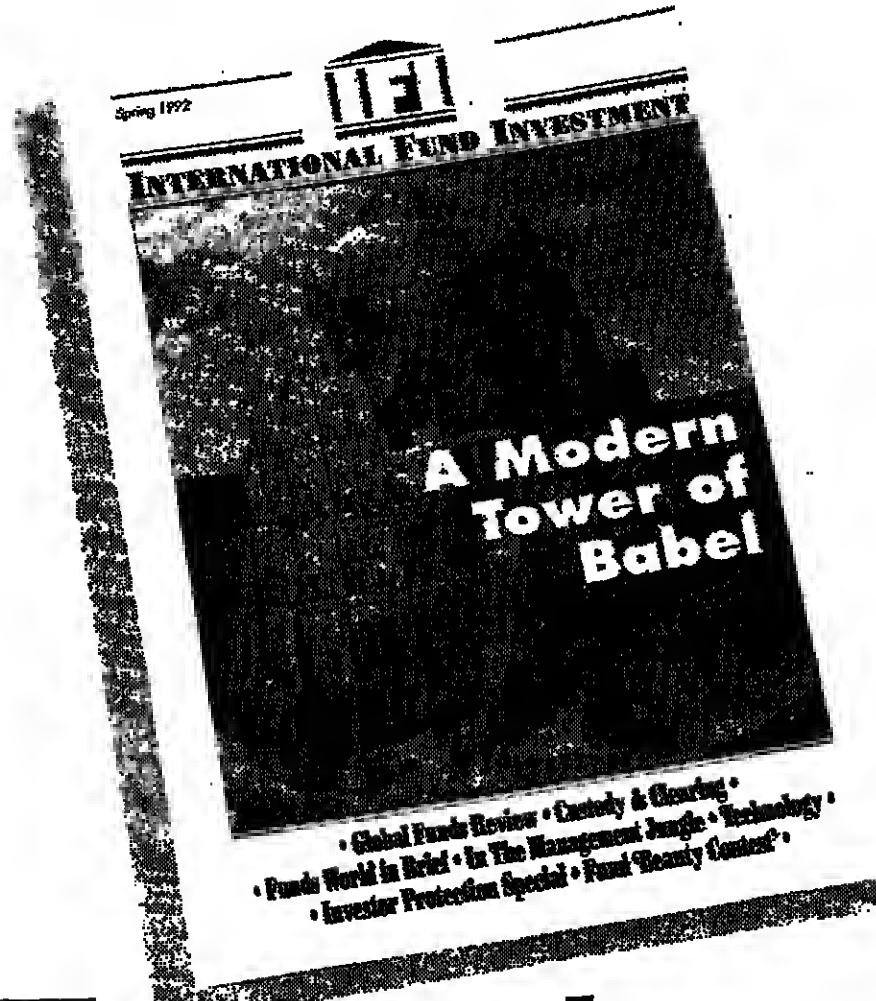
Table with columns for Best Performers, Worst Performers, and various market indices like NYSE, NASDAQ, and S&P 500. Includes sub-sections for Stock Exchanges, Futures, and Bonds.

TRADE & INVESTMENT THE TWIN ENGINES OF GROWTH. Coming October 1st in the IHT's Trade & Investment series: SOUTHEAST ASIA. Among the topics to be covered in this advertising section: Trans-Pacific market potential, Role of tourism in ASEAN economies, Major investment projects, Banking & finance in Southeast Asia, Best-performing stock markets, Satellite entertainment, Growing demand for imported oil.

Tory Win Also a Victory for Bondholders

THE U.K. arm of Chicago-based Kemper Investment Management reports a strong performance from European government bonds over the month of April. The best figures came from Britain, where the surprise election result saw the pound rise against major currencies. U.K. bond prices also moved up on the expectation of a cut in interest rates, which in fact occurred this week.

Kemper reports the return as 6.5 percent in dollar terms. Portugal benefited from the escudo's joining the European exchange rate mechanism, returning 2.19 percent in local terms and 4.21 percent for dollar-oriented investors. Australian bonds were boosted by low inflation figures to record a 1.72 percent gain in U.S. dollars.



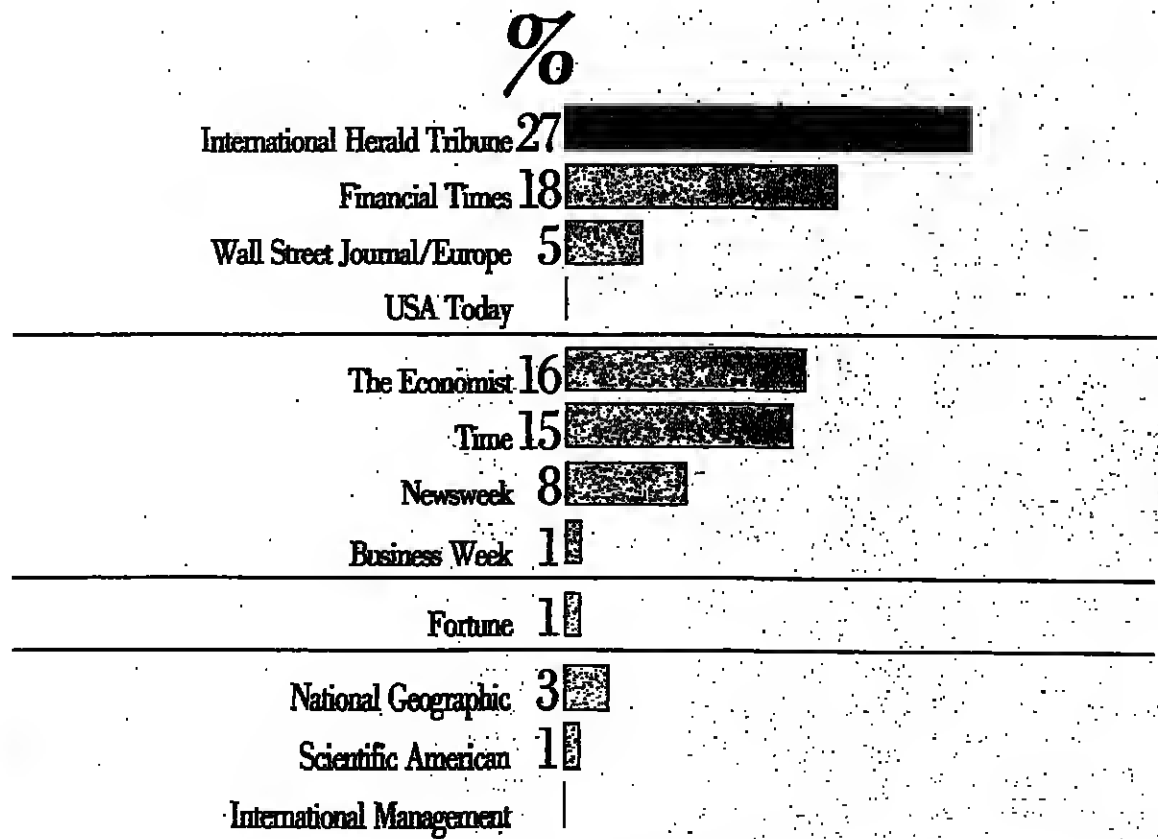
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REACHING THE EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE MONEY REPORT

New Broker Fee: Bad Rap or Bad Wrap?

By Conrad de Aenlle

THE idea behind the wrap account — a growing phenomenon in personal money management — is simple and attractive: your asset management worries taken care of for a single fee. When you buy a wrap account the broker will provide asset management expertise and order executions in a single package. Wrap fees are popular enough, but do they work? Are they good value, compared with the alternatives on offer?

Some in the investment industry — mainly brokerages — think wrap fees are fine, in that they eliminate the potential conflict of interest inherent in a system that rewards brokers not for performance, but for buying and selling securities, regardless of the result. Others, however, point out that no-load mutual funds already combine the two functions of a wrap account, and for a mere 1 to 1.5 percent of assets. And some of the more cynical opponents of the accounts note that by stressing the reduced potential for conflict, brokers are merely assuring investors that they won't be victimized by the kinds of disreputable practices the firms have been accused of engaging in for decades.

A wrap account typically begins with a client articulating his needs and objectives to a broker. The broker then finds an appropriate money manager among those associated with the firm. After the account is set up, the broker keeps an eye on the manager and the client's assets to ensure the suitability of investment decisions. In some accounts, the broker acts as the money manager, as well.

The fees vary, depending on the amount of assets under management and the types of investments made. An account of \$100,000 in which primarily equities are traded might cost the holder 3 percent of assets per year. The more assets in the account, the smaller the percentage. In accounts holding mainly bonds, the annual fee might be 1 or 1.25 percent.

The recognized leader in the field is Shearson Lehman Brothers, which has more than 60,000 clients in wrap accounts with total assets of \$13 billion. The minimum investment for an account is \$100,000 with a fee of 3 percent, although that is negotiable, said John Karoussos, senior vice president of Shearson's Consulting Services Division.

Under the program, the Shearson consultants who drum up the business get part of the fee, and Shearson pays all the administrative expenses of running the accounts, Mr. Karoussos said. The managers, who are not Shearson employees, are free to execute trades with whichever brokerage gives them the best deal, he added.

While wrap accounts have the benefit of active management, some in the industry argue that the same services can be had for less. "Look at the alternatives — solid mutual funds with long-term track records," said Carol J. Boltz, a financial planner and director of brokerage services at Crestar Bank in Washington. "You've got the same benefits — diversification, professional management... and a prospectus stating all the fees. If you buy an allocation

fund, you've just achieved the same thing for less money."

She was referring to funds such as the no-load Fidelity Asset Manager that allocate shareholders' money among stocks, bonds and cash equivalents. Other no-load fund groups, such as Vanguard and T. Rowe Price, have funds in which managers allocate clients' holdings at very low cost among other funds in their families with varying objectives.

The annual wrap fees — almost always 3 percent or less — don't sound like much, but they add up. To understand the impact of fees on an investment, it may be best to think of them as a percentage of the return, not of assets. Brian Maties, a spokesman for Vanguard Group, noted that if an investor can make 10 percent on his money per year — not bad — a wrap fee of 3 percent is nearly a third of the gain — not good.

How do clients with wrap accounts fare, compared with the averages and with funds? A trade publication called Stanger's Investment Advisor compared the performance of a hypothetical wrap manager able to match the Standard & Poor's 500 index with that of Vanguard's S&P 500 index fund, the industry's largest. After one year, a \$10,000 investment returns nearly \$300 more with the index fund after a 3 percent fee is factored in for the wrap account. After 10 years, the index fund comes out \$9,000 ahead.

A second Stanger's study found a group of 70 wrap managers beating a collection of no-load equity funds, but the managers were an elite bunch chosen for their superior performance, and so it was a biased test, the report noted. Wrap account providers say

there is more to their products than performance. They stress the personalized nature of the service.

"The actual investment process for the majority of the people directors," asserted Len Reinhart, director of the Shearson Consulting Services Division. "They do it piecemeal. They're sold things, they have no way to track their performance."

"If you don't want to buy the process, you're better off [making investment decisions] yourself," he added. But if you do want to buy it, it costs money. "If the client can go out and find and buy their own money manager, it is more expensive than a mutual fund."

A new Shearson program combines the two. A manager will switch assets in and out of no-load funds depending on a client's objectives for an annual fee of 1.5 percent of assets, plus the usual expenses of the individual funds. Mr. Reinhart, by the way, has nothing against iconoclastic types who want to make their own investment selections. "If you have the time and ability to do it yourself, you can do it cheaper," he said. "More power to them, they don't need my services."



Seeking Shelter in Paris From the IRS

By Katherine Burton

ON the days around April 15, the tax man is on the mind of any American who cashes a paycheck. For most people, the IRS's invasion into their daily life is fairly fleeting; once the forms have been mailed, things return to normal. But for others, tax laws can weigh heavily on their lives and determine their very future.

Take the example of two young Californians who sold their first home at the end of 1989 to head for Paris. At the time they said they were simplifying their lives — selling their house and cars and paying off their debts. Unfortunately, this simplification has some complicated ramifications.

John and Jane sold at the top of the San Francisco Bay Area's real estate market, and although they had only bought the home a year earlier, they sold it for \$270,000, \$70,000 above the price they had paid. After subtracting home improvement and sales costs, they had a capital gain of \$40,000.

Normally, homeowners who sell their primary residence with a capital gain have two years in which to purchase a new primary residence (vacation homes don't count); the new home can be anywhere in the world.

If they buy within the two years, the taxes owed on the gain will be deferred. If they don't buy within that time, they must immediately file an amended return for the year in which they sold their home, paying tax on the gain with interest.

For Jane, who is still living in Paris, now has until the end of 1992 to purchase and to move into a new dwelling if they are to get their deferral.

Homeowners' Capital Gain	
1988 Bought home for \$200,000	
1989 Sold home for \$270,000	
Minus broker's fee of _____	\$18,000
Minus cost of repair work done to put house up for sale _____	\$2,000
Adjusted sales price _____	\$252,000
Minus cost of home improvements _____	\$12,000
Minus buying price _____	\$240,000
1989 Capital gain is _____	\$40,000

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Everyone congratulated the couple on their prescience: a \$40,000 capital gain in one year is a fairly impressive return. Not surprisingly, after moving expenses and debt payments, that sum has shrunk to around \$20,000, but it is still a tidy nest egg.

Worries loom, however. If they don't buy a house before next year, their savings will just about cover their tax bill. They are now deciding whether to stay in France or return to the United States, and much of that decision is dependent on tax laws concerning capital gains.

Stephane Simonard, international tax partner at KPMG Peat Marwick in Paris, said that in order to defer paying taxes on a gain from the sale of a primary residence, the sellers must purchase or build a home that costs at least as much as the adjusted sale price of

ly sell this house for \$280,000. While most people would calculate this as a \$20,000 loss, the IRS would reckon they have a \$20,000 gain (\$280,000 minus \$260,000). That gain would then be rolled over into the purchase of the next house. And so on.

There is one piece of positive news: House sellers who are over age 55 at the time of the sale (and who have lived for three of the previous five years in the house) are entitled to a once-in-a-lifetime exclusion of \$125,000. So as long as their accumulated capital gains are less than \$125,000, they will not have to pay any of the deferred tax (or the interest) on the capital gains they have been rolling over throughout the years.

Given all this information, our heroic taxpayers say it is likely they will return to the United States before next year so they can buy a home. As it stands, only the husband can legally work in France, so unless a company offers to pay his tax bill, or pays him enough so he can buy a \$250,000-plus house here and carry the mortgage himself, or else provides his wife with working papers, moving stateside seems to be the only way the couple can afford to buy a house and thus defer payment on the gain.

Back in the United States, the \$20,000 they have saved from Uncle Sam's grasp will go to the down payment on a new house, which must be more expensive than their first if they are to keep all of the gain. With each subsequent buy, the housing prices, and the mortgages will rise, until the time they can take their one-time exclusion and hopefully wipe out all the deferred taxes. Such is life with the Internal Revenue Service.

THE rolling-over of capital gains works as follows: Say the couple buy another house for \$300,000. According to Thomas Melcher, tax consultant at Ernst & Young in Paris, the adjusted basis value in their new house — the actual cost in the eyes of the IRS — would be \$260,000 (\$300,000 minus the \$40,000 capital gain).

The homeowners then use this figure to determine future gains or losses. Say John and Jane eventually

BRIEFCASE

Manager of New Fund Sees Bright Side to Tokyo Plunge

The plunge in the Tokyo stock market has affected the nerves of many international investors. One, at least, sees the fall as a buying opportunity.

Nicholas Carn, chief investment officer of London's Draycott Partners, is portfolio manager of the new TNE International Equity fund. "Based on price to book value, Japanese companies now have valuations about half that of similar companies in the U.S.," he said.

The fund is designed to appeal to U.S. investors committing funds abroad for the first time. Mr. Carn's fund will be "conservatively managed. No Brazils or Indonesias, we'll be in the S&P 500 of non-U.S. markets." Mr. Carn will place up to 15 percent of the fund in Britain; he cites the recent elec-

tion result and a downturn in interest rates as favorable factors.

The subscription period for the fund runs until May 22. Minimum investment is \$2,500 at \$12.50 per share. There is a front-end charge of 5 percent.

For more information, write TNE Fund Group, Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116; or call (from U.S. phones) 1 (800) 343-7104.

Cash Flow Into U.S. Funds Cools From Its Torrid Pace

Signs that the flow of cash to American mutual funds may be subsiding a bit come from the Investment Company Institute. The industry group reports that net cash flow into both equity and fixed-income funds fell in March but remained far above the levels of a year earlier.

Equity funds took in \$7.4 billion during the month, the most recent for which the ICI

had compiled figures. That's a little below the \$7.6 billion recorded the month before but nearly triple the \$2.6 billion received by the funds in March last year.

Income funds brought in \$8.9 billion in March, compared with \$9.7 billion in February and \$4.9 billion in March 1991.

Thanks to the dip in cash flow, plus softness in bond and stock markets in March, the total assets of American mutual funds took a rare fall during the month, to \$1,419 trillion from \$1,438 trillion in February.

The ICI also reported that portfolio managers were not as anxious to commit their new capital to the markets. The liquid asset ratio of equity funds — the proportion of holdings kept in cash or cash equivalents — rose to 8.6 percent from 8.0 percent the month before. A year earlier it stood at 9.8 percent. For all types of funds, the ratio was unchanged from February at 7.6 percent; in March last year it was 8.4 percent.

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SPORTS BASEBALL

New Year, Old Foes: Braves Still Beat Pirates

The Associated Press
Last year's National League playoff foes put on a playoff-caliber show at Three Rivers Stadium. Mike Stanton struck out Barry Bonds and Jose Lind with the bases loaded in the eighth inning, helping

NATIONAL LEAGUE
The Atlanta Braves beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 4-2, Thursday night. Bonds looked at a third strike that he thought was high and Lind went down on a half-swing to end the inning.

"There isn't a tougher situation in baseball than that," said the Braves' manager, Bobby Cox. "Bases loaded, one out and Bonds up. He went right after him. He was throwing some gas."
Stanton came in after the Pirates led the bases against Juan Berenguer with two hits and a hit batsman. He saved the game for Tom Glavine, whose streak of 20 straight shutouts innings ended in the first when he gave up consecutive singles to Jay Bell, Andy Van Slyke and Lloyd McClendon.

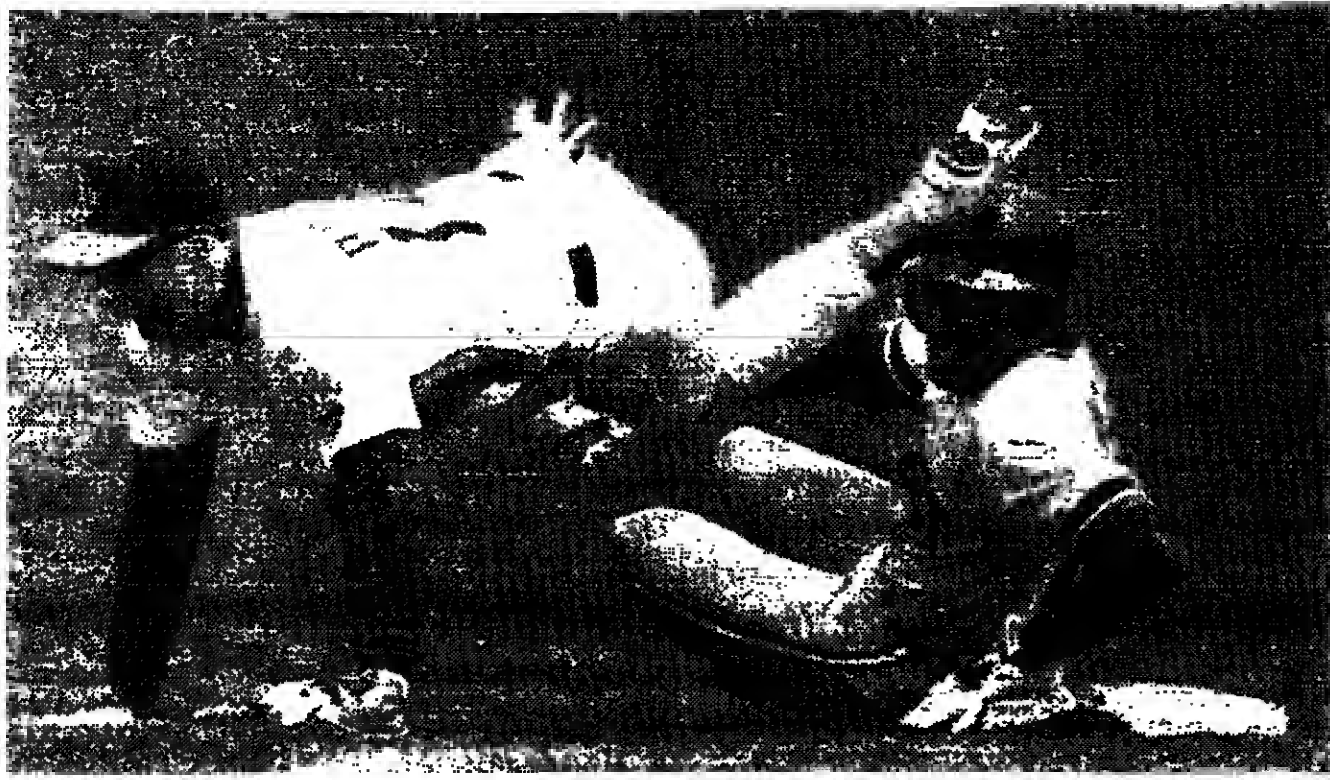
The Braves won the NL pennant last season by beating the Pirates. Giants 2, Cardinals 0; In St. Louis, San Francisco's Bill Swift became the NL's first six-game winner with a four-hit shutout.

Matt Williams' two-run homer in the fourth off rookie Donovan Osborne accounted for the only runs.

Reds 4, Mets 2: In Cincinnati, Rob Dibble's sensational relief pitching and two RBIs by Reggie Sanders made New York pay for shoddy fielding.

The Mets committed three errors in the first three innings to help Cincinnati build a 4-1 lead. The Reds' Chris Hammond benefited from fine defense and good relief after allowing all three New York hits and both runs in 5-innings.

Cubs 9, Astros 2: In Chicago, Sammy Sosa homered, doubled and scored twice and Andre Dawson had two doubles and a single as the Cubs won their third straight



Detroit's Mike Cuyler not only stole second, but he toppled Oakland shortstop Mike Bordick in the process. The A's, however, won.

With 2 Out in the 9th, Winfield Hits a Grand Slam to Lift Jays

The Associated Press
Dave Winfield had a tough act to follow at the Kingdome.

Ken Griffey Jr. had his two home runs and Kevin Mitchell one to help the Seattle Mariners build a 7-1 lead. Winfield made it all disappear, however, when, with two out in the ninth inning, he hit the 10th grand slam of his career, off reliever Mike Schooler, to give Toronto an 8-7 victory.

"It was timely," said Winfield, who has 412 career homers. "You go up there thinking about hitting a grand slam a lot, but rarely does it happen. This was a tremendous victory."

It was Toronto's fifth straight victory and Seattle's eighth loss in nine games.

Trailing 7-3 after eight innings, the American League East-leading Blue Jays scored five runs in the ninth off Calvin Jones and Schooler. Jones struck out Candy Maldonado to open the ninth, but Greg

Myers doubled and Manuel Lee singled in a run.

After Devon White was walked by Jones, the Mariners brought in Schooler, who got Roberto Alomar to fly out for the second out. But

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Schooler walked Joe Carter to load the bases and then gave up the homer to Winfield on a 2-2 pitch.

Angels 6, Yankees 0: Julio Valera pitched a five-hitter for his first major-league shutout as California swept the two-game series with visiting New York.

Valera struck out three and walked one in his sixth career start and third since joining the Angels in the April 12 deal that sent backup shortstop Dick Schofield to the New York Mets.

White Sox 7, Red Sox 6: The White Sox rallied from a 6-0 deficit created by 10 walks in the first two

innings against Boston in Chicago.

Joey Cora's sacrifice fly in the sixth drove home the deciding run after Boston's Matt Young had squandered the lead.

Athletics 6, Tigers 2: In Oakland, California, Bob Welch shut out Detroit for seven innings and Rickey Henderson and Mark McGwire hit home runs for the A's.

Orioles 5, Twins 4: Joe Orsulak scored the winning run on a wild pitch by Rick Aguirre, capping a four-run, ninth-inning rally that lifted Baltimore past visiting Minnesota.

Indians 8, Rangers 7: Rookie Kenny Lofton hit his first major-league home run, a three-run shot in the fifth, as Cleveland handed Texas its fifth straight home loss.

Royals 6, Brewers 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Kevin McReynolds and Bob Melvin drove in two runs apiece for the Royals and Curt Young recovered from a shaky first inning to hold off Milwaukee.

Italian Cyclist's Gamble: All (Tour de France) or Nothing

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

WILMINGTON, Delaware — The United States is a huge country and Gianni Bugno hopes to lose himself here, just another face in the crowd, for the next 10 days. Back home in Italy, he says, there is too much pressure.

At age 28 and the peak of his art, Bugno should be a happy man. He ranks first in the computerized standings of the world's professional bicycle riders and he wears the rainbow-striped jersey of the world champion road racer.

But, while he may be first in war and first in peace, Bugno is last in the hearts of his countrymen.

"No, no," he protests. "Not the fans, it's the press. The fans understand. The newspapers put all this pressure on me."

What the newspapers do not understand is why Bugno is refusing to enter his country's biggest race, the three-week Giro d'Italia, which begins May 24. Foremost among the newspapers that do not understand is La Gazzetta dello Sport, which sponsors the Giro.

"Gazzetta, whew!" Bugno says in his heavy Bergamesque accent, which this

one time does not require a translator's services. "La Gazzetta is still upset about the Giro but a great rider does his own racing and hopes people will respect that."

"A champion should be allowed to follow his own program without criticism."

There is no question that Bugno is a champion, but he is not yet the champion he would like to be. For that, he will have to win the Tour de France.

"The Tour de France is the biggest race there is, the most beautiful, the most important," Bugno says. "When you've won the Tour de France, you've won it all."

Bugno has come close to winning it, having finished third in his debut in 1990 and second last year. This year he has focused his program on nothing but the Tour and decided that the demanding Giro would lessen his chances in the French race in July.

Less long and less challenging, the Tour Du Pont fits right into his schedule. Plus, it is wonderfully distant from home: La Gazzetta dello Sport is the only Italian paper that sent a reporter here.

In an interview, Bugno had nice things to say about the Tour Du Pont, which is in its second year as a successor to the Tour

de Trump and which bills itself accurately as "America's premier cycling event."

Attracting 15 teams of seven riders each, the Du Pont began Thursday night with a short prologue through downtown Wilmington.

Greg LeMond, the three-time Tour de France winner, won the three-mile (4.8-

kilometer) prologue individual time trial. LeMond's time was 6 minutes 18.88 seconds, 16 seconds ahead of Bugno, who was 21st in 6:35.27. Stephen Swart of the Coors Light team was second in 6:20.78, followed by Dmitri Nelyubin of the Russian national team in 6:25.01.

The race will cover 1,000 miles in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Vir-

ginia before ending May 17 in Washington, D.C.

The field, striving for \$200,000 in prizes, comprises amateur teams from the United States, Russia and Germany plus such major professional squads as Helvetia, Motorola, Coors Light, Postobon, Z and Bugno's Gatowade team.

"It's not a training race for us," Bugno said. "It's a good race and we're here to do the maximum, myself and the team. A good showing here would boost our morale before the Giro."

"The Giro. There's that word again. Bugno won the Giro two years ago, when he emerged as the star of the Italian bike racing renaissance. Until 1990 he was a somewhat humble rider, content enough to win minor races in Piedmont and the Appennines, before his ambition soared. Now he thinks of nothing less than becoming the first Italian to win the Tour de France in 30 years.

"Twenty-seven years," he says in correction. Bugno knows well that Felice Gimondi was the last Italian to win the Tour, in 1965.

Isn't it a big gamble to bank his entire season on one race?

Bugno considers the question. "Gamble," he says. "Si," he answers, drawing the word out into a hiss. "But of course it's the Tour de France, the biggest race there is."

"When Greg LeMond was world champion, he didn't win anything except the Tour de France and that stopped all the criticism. I hope it works out that way for me."

LeMond will be a major rival in this year's Tour de France, Bugno continued. So will Miguel Indurain, last year's winner, and Erik Breckink of the PDM team.

"Last year Indurain was very, very strong," the Italian said. "I hardly made any mistakes but he was just too strong. I did my best but he was just too strong."

Indurain, LeMond, Breckink, many others — they all want to win, too, but only one rider gets to finish first," Bugno said. "Win or not, as long as I do my best, I'll be satisfied."

Really? Did his second place in the last Tour satisfy him as much as his victory in the Giro d'Italia?

"No," Bugno replied. "It's always better to win, of course. Second, it's not much."

Racing Paper Challenges Time Of Derby Winner

The Associated Press

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — A racing publication is challenging the official winning time in last Saturday's 118th Kentucky Derby.

The Daily Racing Form, in Friday's editions, reported that its clockers had Lil E. Tee's official winning time at 2:03. Officials at the track, Churchill Downs, said the official time was 2:04, the slowest winning time on a fast track in the Derby since 1974.

The Racing Form said it planned to use the 2:03 time in its charts of the race.

A Churchill Downs spokesman told a Louisville radio station that the company that times races at the track said its equipment had not malfunctioned, but that officials were checking to see whether the beam of light that starts the timer might have been tripped before the horses left the starting gate.

BOOKS

THE PLAGIARIST

By Benjamin Cheever. 322 pages. \$20. Atheneum, 866 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ARTHUR South Prentice, the 24-year-old protagonist of Benjamin Cheever's charming, funny first novel, "The Plagiarist," is tormented from every side. His well-built wife, Faith, equates sexual potency with financial liquidity. Because Arthur makes only \$6,800 a year (it's 1974) as a reporter for the High Cliff Bugler, he is forced to sleep in the sewing room of their Westchester County house with a gerbil named Count Fosco.

His father, Icarus South Prentice, is a famous writer who drinks too heavily and does not spare Arthur his corrosively witty tongue. People court Arthur, thinking he will give them access to Icarus.

"I like the attention," Arthur confesses to Icarus. "So sometimes I'll mention that you're my father, when it doesn't really tied to come up. Then they'll treat me with more respect, but finally they find out it's me. Then they're disappointed."

In response to all these pressures, Arthur mostly does as he is told. But when alone he indulges in sexual fantasies about dying women. He even sees a psychiatrist, who tells him: "I wouldn't be

candid if I didn't admit that part of my interest in you relates to your father."

As the novel opens, someone has advised Arthur to apply for a job with The American Reader, a hugely successful magazine that condenses articles from other publications. He is hired as a copy editor, and though he senses a "concealed menace" about the place he quickly advances, partly because of his father and partly because he believes so strongly. As he grows more affluent, his wife even asks him back to her bed occasionally.

Out of this fairly conventional material, Cheever shapes a story that is both touchingly sad and makes you laugh out loud every dozen pages. Of course, it is impossible to judge "The Plagiarist" objectively, because Icarus is so conspicuously modeled after John Cheever. So one reads this novel with that extra dimension of interest that arises from both curiosity and recognition.

The author has caught his mischievously witty father precisely. Here, for instance, is a fragment of the hilariously embarrassing scene in which Icarus agrees to have lunch with his son's superiors at the magazine's headquarters in Paradise, New York:

"The bells were ringing their noon ring when the little party stepped out of the front door. The tune was 'A Mighty Fortress Is Our God.'"

"Catchy," said Icarus when the bells stopped.

"That's right," said Horster. "But we don't just play hymns. Now they've got

show tunes, and even some of the early work of the Beatles."

"It must be quite a treat to hear 'She Loves You' on a carillon," said Icarus, as they began the walk up to the farmhouse.

Has the author cheated by exploiting such a famously vivid character in such privately evocative circumstances? Quite the contrary, he has set himself the most difficult of challenges by attempting to objectify the most highly subjective. Moreover, he intensifies the conflict with his father by making himself an only child instead of the oldest of three siblings (as he is in actuality) and by killing off his mother in a car crash that happens before the action of the novel begins.

What Arthur ends up finding at the root of his troubles seems a little pat psychologically. And the story's resolution is a shade too neat and abrupt. But the novel as a whole is shapely and integrated. Best of all, Cheever has not only captured his father's voice but also transformed it into an instrument of his own.

In the act of parodying his father, Cheever has seized onto the true source of Arthur Prentice's violence by killing Icarus, devouring him and making him his own. This is the real act of self-assertion that resolves the conflict of "The Plagiarist." Not just through its dead-on mimicry but more because of shape and structure, the novel leaves the reader with a glowing promise of future writing.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AT THE Town Club in Manhattan, the expert winners were Kathie Wei and David Berkowitz.

In a match-point event, stealing an overtrick can be as profitable as making a slam that others miss. On the diagramed deal Wei did the stealing. After a heart lead to the ace and a heart return, she won the heart king.

Her next move was to lead a tricky spade ten. West felt sure that his partner must hold a top spade and played low, only to be disappointed when the ten held the trick and the top spades removed his queen.

East was marked with a top club honor, since West would have led that suit, rather than hearts, with a king-queen combination. It was highly probable that West held the diamond ace, for East would presumably have balanced holding, as a minimum, two red aces and a top club.

South therefore ducked a club, won the club return in the dummy, and led a diamond to the jack. When this forced the ace, she had nine tricks and a top score on the deal. If the jack had lost to the queen, she would have had a chance to play for the ace or the ten to be unguarded at this point.

NORTH (D)
♠ J 2
♥ 7 5 4
♦ 9 5 4 3 2
♣ A 10 4

WEST
♠ Q 8 5
♥ Q 10 3 2
♦ A 10 8
♣ Q 7 3

EAST
♠ 6 4
♥ A 9 8 8
♦ Q
♣ K J 6 5 2

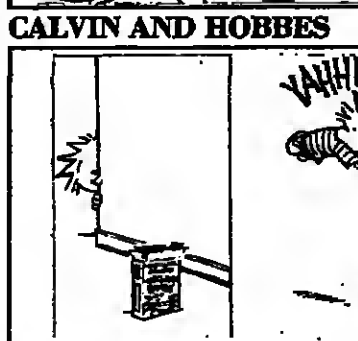
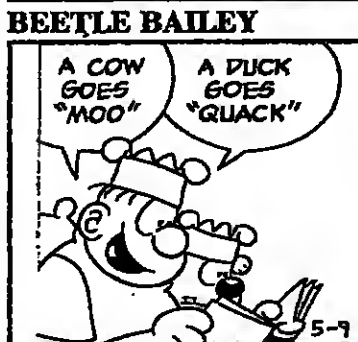
SOUTH
♠ A K 10 9 7 3
♥ K J
♦ K J 6
♣ 9 8

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

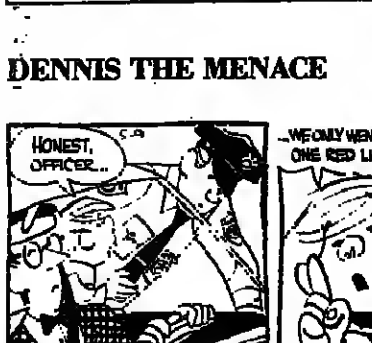
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass

West led the heart two.

PEANUTS



DOONESBURY



JUNBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

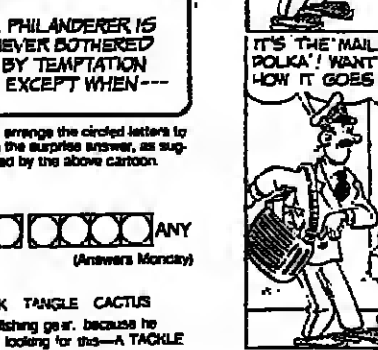
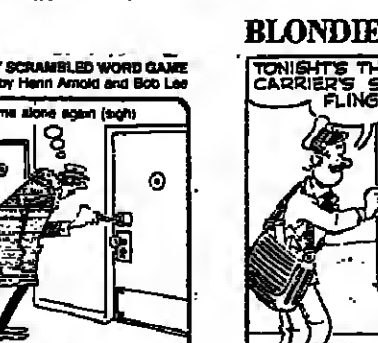
SNUKK
ALMEY
GAFINC
DORRIT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HE [] [] [] [] ANY (Answer: Mince)

Yesterday's Junble: FLIKE NAPOK TANGLE CACTUS
Answer: He brought his fishing gear, because he heard they were looking for a TACKLE.

BLONDIE



SPO
The Lan
in France...
KOREBOAR
Mis

SPORTS NBA PLAYOFFS

The Language of Basketball?

In France, Sportscaster Gives It an American Tang

By Ian Thomson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Now, Mr. Eddy, I am troubled by this "Stam Dunk."

"Yes, well, we've introduced a lot of terms to the French language."

"I am very much aware of this, Mr. Eddy, which is why I have going to start showing NBA games."

"I wrote a letter to the sports director saying that I was fluent in French, that I had an American accent, which I thought would make the broadcast sound authentic, along with my knowledge of the NBA—even though I had absolutely no experience in broadcasting."

"You had absolutely no experience."

"I got the job," Eddy says. "I still play basketball, but I'm 35

help the juvenile delinquents, side around with the police."

"I see."

"I didn't want to be stuck inside some classroom," Eddy says. Of course not.

"Anyway, I had been playing professional basketball in France for about eight years when I found out Canal Plus was going to start showing NBA games."

"I wrote a letter to the sports director saying that I was fluent in French, that I had an American accent, which I thought would make the broadcast sound authentic, along with my knowledge of the NBA—even though I had absolutely no experience in broadcasting."

"You had absolutely no experience."

"I got the job," Eddy says. "I still play basketball, but I'm 35

Am I to understand there are other Americans like you operating throughout Europe?"

"Actually, the only other one I know of is Dan Peterson," Eddy says. "He does the basketball games in Italy. I think in Germany and Holland and these other places, they hire their own people to announce the American sports."

"What goes on in other countries is no business of ours. If we may continue. This phrase of yours, 'Money Time,' I find this also to be troubling."

"Yeah, you hear them using that one all over France now," Eddy says. "They even use it during the French soccer games — 'It's Money Time!'"

"Yes, well, perhaps you were not aware that in a civilized society there are things more important than money? That in a culture molded by centuries there is a cultivated pleasure in a circumspect path taken by the naive tongue? That this is how my father spoke, as his father spoke, and all of his fathers before him? This 'Alley Oop' of yours? I am to dignify myself by uttering such foolishness? This 'Phi Slamma Iamm!' — where is the list? Here it is: 'Phi Slamma Iamm!' Let me warn you, I have taken it upon myself to inform the Greeks of this assault upon their language. 'Down and Dirty?' Deplorable! 'Shake and Bake?' Disgusting! 'Hide All the Women and Children?' Have you no morals, Mr. Eddy? Can't you at least have the sense to leave the women and children out of this?"

"You know," Eddy says, "I've heard about all these attempts to ban English terminology from the French language. All I can say is: 'Good luck.' These kids in the schools here in France, they love this stuff. I go to the playgrounds in Paris to play basketball, and I hear them saying it: 'In Your Face!' I was just recently reading a 1-3 of the most popular athletes in France, and they were, in order: Jean-Pierre Papin, the French soccer star, Michael Jordan and Magic Johnson. Two American basketball stars in the top three, and it's all because the games are on television here on a regular basis. This stuff is here to stay. It's not going away."

"Yes, well, I can see that you will not listen to reason. I should say, Mr. Eddy, that I will continue to monitor your broadcasts. Very well, you may leave. Madame LaFite, please show my next appointment in the Yellow Pages."

"Good day, Mr. Hammer. I must say, my son is quite a fan of your music. I happen to notice, however, that you are neglecting to wear a shirt."

'I work hard on my French. When term comes along, I throw it in.'

George Eddy

now, and I think I'm going to give it up. I'm too busy. I announce games for TV Sport, as well as Canal Plus. I do all the basketball games and all the American football games. I've sort of got a monopoly in France on the whole American sports scene. No American sports existed on French television before Canal Plus came along."

"Hm, yes, well, if we may now move forward to the actual violations."

"I try to speak good French," Eddy says. "I work very hard on my French. But when an American term comes along, I just throw it in. It adds flavor for the people. When they hear 'In your face!' it makes them feel like they're part of the American basketball scene."

"But they aren't living in America, are they, Mr. Eddy? They are living in France, and in France one shouldn't expect to hear one's son shouting 'In Your Face!' every time his father makes a mistake. It is with no thanks to you, sir, that I have become a stranger in my own home."

"You know what they call a bloody shirt in English? A banana. That's their word for banana. I blocked shot to them a banana. Don't you think that's great? I don't know why they do it, but I love it. Banana."



Cedric Ceballos was shut down by Portland's Buck Williams.

Heroics by Armstrong, Not Jordan, Save Bulls

By Clifton Brown

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — With the Chicago Bulls in trouble in the waning moments Thursday night, Michael Jordan did not save them. B.I. Armstrong did.

With Armstrong scoring six of Chicago's final seven points in the closing two minutes of the game, the Bulls held off a passionate Knicks rally to capture Game 2 of their playoff series, 86-78.

The four-of-seven-game series is tied at 1-1, with Game 3 to be played Saturday afternoon at Madison Square Garden.

"I don't think anyone in our locker room is satisfied with the split, considering the opportunity we had tonight," said the Knicks coach, Pat Riley. "We had a great opportunity, but we didn't execute down the stretch."

"We were physically ready, but we weren't mentally ready for their defensive pressure. We have to be smarter and more disciplined and less tentative, and we've got to make outside shots."

Armstrong's Bulls' backup point guard, finished with 18 points and made enough big plays to keep the Knicks from stunning the Bulls again.

With Chicago clinging to a 79-78

lead, Armstrong penetrated into the lane and made an eight-foot jumper to give the Bulls a three-point lead with 1 minute 42 seconds left.

On New York's next possession, the referee, Mike Mathis, called Patrick Ewing for an offensive foul for pushing Chicago's Bill Cartwright away while the two battled for inside position. Ewing did not argue the call, but he didn't like it either.

"Bill had been pushing me all night," Ewing said. "You can't make that call at that time of the game."

After Horace Grant missed an off-balance shot, the Knicks had another chance to pull closer, but Gerald Wilkins missed an awkward 8-footer in the lane, and the Bulls rebounded.

With the 24-second clock winding down, Armstrong knifed between two Knicks on the right baseline and made a floating 10-foot jumper over Ewing with 27.7 seconds left.

That gave Chicago an 83-78 lead, and the Knicks had to score quickly. They didn't. After a timeout, John Starks' crossover pass was intercepted by Jordan, and Armstrong was fouled with 19.2 seconds left. Armstrong made two free throws to give the Bulls a 7-

point lead and finish the Knicks. In the other game played Thursday night, *The Associated Press* reported:

Trail Blazers 126, Suns 119; In Portland, Oregon, Clyde Drexler and Terry Porter scored 27 points apiece, and Portland pulled away from Phoenix in the final quarter to take a 2-0 lead in their series.

Drexler also had 13 assists and eight rebounds while Porter, who had 31 points in Portland's 113-111 win in the series opener, scored 12 in the fourth quarter.

The Trail Blazers, who led by 19 points after one quarter, withstood an incredible third-quarter scoring outburst by Kevin Johnson.

The Suns' playmaker, who had only two points at halftime, scored 18 straight Phoenix points in one stretch and had 22 in the quarter. He finished with 35, including 16 of free throws, all in the second half.

Jerome Kersey, who scored 25 points, and Porter each had five as the Blazers outscored the Suns 10-4 in the fourth period, breaking an 83-88 tie at the start of the quarter.

Cedric Ceballos finished with 20 points and Dan Majerle 19 for the Suns, who return home for Game 3 of the best-of-7 series Saturday.

Rangers Threatening Lèse-Majesté

The Associated Press

The New York Rangers took Mario Lemieux out of the playoffs. Now they're threatening to do the same to the Stanley Cup champion Pittsburgh Penguins.

Kris King's centering pass deflected off goaltender Tom Barrasso and into the net 1:29 into overtime as the Rangers withstood 50 Pittsburgh shots and three blown two-goal leads to beat the Penguins, 6-5, Thursday night in Game 3 of the Patrick Division finals.

The Rangers blew leads of 2-0, 3-1, 4-2 and 5-4 as Pittsburgh peppered goaltender Mike Richter, who is out indefinitely with a broken left hand suffered when he was slashed by Adam Graves in Game 2. Graves faces a disciplinary hearing on Friday.

King got the winner for the second straight game as the Rangers won their second in a row without team leader Mark Messier, who sat out with back spasms. The Rangers regained home-ice advantage by taking a 2-1 series lead with Game 4 set for Saturday in Pittsburgh.

In the Adams Division finals, Boston took a three-game lead over Montreal, edging the Canadiens, 3-2. The Bruins could complete a four-game sweep Saturday at home.

ADAMS DIVISION

Bruins 3, Canadiens 2: The Bruins playing their 21st seven-game playoff series against Montreal, and within one game of sweeping the Canadiens for the first time since Vladimir Ruzicka and Jim Wiemer scored 1:40 apart to snap a 1-1 tie.

Ruzicka went the length of the ice to score a power-play goal with 4:6 seconds left in the first period for a 2-1 lead. Wiemer, a light-scoring defenseman, added what proved to be the game-winner at 1:35 of the second period.

"They sort of killed what we wanted to do," Montreal coach Pat Burns said. "They scored that goal at the end of the first period and that sort of cut the breath out of us."

But Boston coach Rick Bowness isn't claiming victory.

"It doesn't matter," he said of the three-game lead. "It's still a battle. It still could be a very long series. We know that Montreal will come at us very hard Saturday night."

The Bruins won without their top player, defenseman Ray Bourque, who missed the game with a fractured right hand after being slashed by Montreal's Shayne Corson in Game 2.

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

back into the play. Instead, the puck hit his pads and trickled into the net for King's fourth goal of the playoffs and second in as many games.

"It came off at a great angle," King said of Broten's misfire. "I tried to get it in front and it hit his pads and just got over the line."

Francis and Kevin Stevens each scored twice for Pittsburgh, which killed itself by converting just one of 10 power-play chances and allowing a short-handed goal to Jan Eriksson early in the third period that put New York ahead 5-4.

"We knew we had to win a game in this building because we had lost one at home," King said.

"We can't worry about who's not here," he added. "We've got to play with who we have."

Racing Paper Challenges Time Of Derby Winner

The Associated Press

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — racing publication is challenging the official winning time in Saturday's 118th Kentucky Derby.

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East Division			
Toronto	19	1	1
Baltimore	17	9	1
New York	15	13	2
Chicago	12	16	4
Cleveland	12	18	6
Detroit	11	17	7
West Division			
Chicago	16	18	2
Oakland	17	12	1
Seattle	12	16	4
Texas	12	15	3
Minnesota	12	14	2
San Diego	11	17	5
Kansas City	7	20	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
East Division			
Pittsburgh	19	1	1
New York	16	13	2
St. Louis	15	12	1
Pittsburgh	12	14	2
Montreal	11	14	3
Chicago	7	20	10
West Division			
Chicago	16	18	2
San Francisco	14	13	1
Atlanta	14	15	1
Houston	13	15	1
San Diego	13	14	1
Los Angeles	10	14	2

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Chicago	4	0	0
San Francisco	4	0	0
Atlanta	4	0	0
Houston	4	0	0
San Diego	4	0	0
Los Angeles	4	0	0
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Chicago	4	0	0
San Francisco	4	0	0
Atlanta	4	0	0
Houston	4	0	0
San Diego	4	0	0
Los Angeles	4	0	0

BASEBALL

DAVE BARRY

Working at Home

Miami — Today's career question is: Should You Work at Home? Working at home is an idea that is appealing to more and more people...

In France, the World Cup of World Music

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune BOURGES, France — With a battered cimbalom, a bass fiddle that seems to be held together by its own strings...



In Bourges for the World Musical festival, Stephan Eicher, flanked by members of Taraf de Haïdouks; inset, Murray Head.

Dave Stewart (ex-Rythmics) canceled, to be replaced by Murray Head who has a good excuse me head on his shoulders and provides us with perspective. Head sang the role of Judas in 'Jesus Christ, Superstar' and played the sexually ambiguous youth who compromised the relationship between Peter Finch and Glenda Jackson in John Schlesinger's film 'Sunday, Bloody Sunday'...

PEOPLE

Matta, Chilean Artist, Wins an Asturias Prize

The Chilean painter Roberto Matta won one of the coveted Prince of Asturias prizes Friday for his lifelong contribution to the world of art. The art award is one of eight Prince of Asturias prizes given annually in fields that include culture, science and sports in the Spanish-speaking world...

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EDITH BRIGITTA FAHRENKROG INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP AGENCY COSMOPOLITAN GERMAN BLONDE BEAUTY

NANNIES & DOMESTICS MONROE NANNIES INTERNATIONAL TOWN & COUNTRY BUREAU

ESCORTS & GUIDES MERCEDES DEBUTANTE INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS

ESCORTS & GUIDES ESCORTS & GUIDES ESCORTS & GUIDES